The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DEAD.

"——— as through the shadowy part,"
Like a tomb-searcher, Memory ran,
Letting each shroud that Time had cast
O'er buried hopes———"

That there are seasons when the soul
Is filled most peculiarly to feel:
When every thought that strikes the chord of feeling
Wakes, with the slightest touch, its image there:
I well have known. How oft when the low-wind
Hath mark'd its path with moanings, O how sad!—
When every leaf, dim-rustling, seemed to breathe
A glorious language in its utterance—and even
The quiet gushings of the fount, that stole
So playful from its hiding-place,—like words
Born in some lonely empyreal,—hath claim'd,
Tho' sad, a listening ear:—How often then,
With feelings most romantic, have I dwelt,
Well pleas'd, upon the sound!—O! it did seem
Like the glad praises of the spirits who
Attend upon such scenes,—and ceaseless pour
Their midnight melody to Hear'n! And when
Some night-bird flitted past me, I have thought
The rustlings of its wings were sighs—and then,
So prone my heart to sympathy—and then
Have mingled with its sighs mine own.

Methinks
That in the stilly depth of night, when all
The weary earth in quietness is hush'd
And, save the new-born flowers, that put forth
Their tiny arms, in welcomes, to the dew
That gives them sustenance,—or babbling brook,
That glides unruffled 'mong the glistening grass,
Muttering its vains to the placid moon—
When *all* is wrapt in slumbrousness beside
Methinks the spirits of the happy dead
Do love to wander.

Where the lingering charm
Of childhood, gladden'd earliest hours—and where
Fond Memory clings to some still cherish'd spot,
And hope, in softest accents, and how sweet!
Of scenes long hallowed in the faithful heart,
Methinks they love to tread. Or, hovering o'er
Those whom affection once had own'd supreme,
Weil'd in gay visions—or upon the wings
Of fancy borne, to whisper dreams of bliss.

I had a parent once! O, he was all
The heart could hope, or look for! And in him
Was found all gentleness! I had begun
To *feel* he was a *Father*, when—he died!

I had a friend, too—and his voice to me
Was dearer than the breath of op'ning flow'rs—
Spring buds, and blossoms, that do multiply,
And fill the air with sweetness. One in whom
Center'd all tenderness! Whilst all his acts
Spoke of nobility—and of a soul
Chivalrous in honor! O, I did love him,
And with a brother's feeling watch'd him grow
Like a young plant, from blossoming to maturity!
But Autumn came. And he too died—and then,
He too, was gathered to the mouldering mass. And thus
Father and friend were mingled with the dust!

Yet, some there are who tell me that the dead
Cannot return! And that they cannot haunt
The bright green fields, and sunny walks, which once
They loved to tread. But Oh! I know them not!
For their's are hearts of sympathy devoid.
Oh! no, I cannot trust them! For how oft
I've wandered in the quiet hush of eve,
And heard soft voices whispering of times
Long since gone by! And sounds that syllabled
Of *faithfulness*, and *love*, and———

But I know—
And my heart said they were the voices of
My FATHER, and my FRIEND.

SENEX.

Phil'da. Sep. 1829.

SONG.

Oh; 'tis not for her lively face,
With youth and rapture teeming,
Where sweetness sheds its purest grace,
Like morning brightly beaming.
Where beauty's sparkling charms reside,
In treasures bright and airy,
That I adore, in fond delight,
My sweet, my blue-eyed Mary.

Oh no, 'tis for her happy mind,
Where kindness reposes,
And infant truth remains enshrined,
Like fragrance in young roses.
Where taste and excellence unite,
Not form'd with times to vary,
That I adore, in fond delight,
My sweet, my blue-eyed Mary. E. S.

The following beautiful lines were the production of Mr. H. D. G., while a member of Union College; they were delivered by the author in the Chapel. His consumptive appearance and his known attachment to Miss ———, of the city, rendered them truly affecting. W.

When from this glowing heart
Its pulse is fled;
My heart-strings tire apart,
And I am dead;
To waft my soul away,
Let some kind spirit pray,
And chant a parting lay,
Around my bed.

And when my corse is borne
Upon the bier,
By the cold world that mourn,
Without a tear;
Toll not the funeral bell,
My early fate to tell,
One sigh would be a knell,
For, for more dear.

I have no friends to weep
Around the spot
Where my remains must sleep,
And be forgot:
Nor should my Helen dare
To trust her footsteps there,
Or bid the weeping pair,
Forget me not.

THE LILY.

O mark the flow'r that decks yon lonely spot!
Washing her sweetest fragrance o'er the wild,
Remote from human eye
Her lesuteous form she rears.

It is the spotless lily of the vale—
The murmuring stream that smoothly gurgles by
A liquid freshness breathes
Upon her snow-white breast.

Fann'd by the gentle pinions of the gale,
And nourish'd by the soft'ning dews of Heav'n,
She flourishes awhile
In peerless loveliness.

But ah! sweet flow'r! how transient is thy reign!
Soon, soon, the spoiler comes—the desert blast
Soon withers up thy leaves,
And lays thy honors low. CARLOS.

MYSTERIOUS STORY.

The following story was related by General Hulon, in the winter of 1816-17, one evening at Sir Sidney Smith's in Paris. The General stated that he had it from Marshal Junot, Duke of Abrantes, who was governor of Paris at the time it happened, and must therefore, necessarily, have been well acquainted with all the circumstances attending it.

In the year 1805, as a poor mason was returning one evening from his daily labours, he was met in an obscure street in Paris by a well dressed man whose face he did not remember to have seen before, but who stopped him, and enquired of him to what trade he belonged. On being answered that he was a mason, the man said, that if he would wall up a certain niche which would be shown to him, he would receive as his reward fifty louis d'ors. The stranger added that he must submit to have his eyes covered and to be carried in that state for a considerable distance. To all the mason readily consented, partly from curiosity and partly from the greatness of the reward offered to him for so inconsiderable a work. The stranger immediately placed a bandage over his eyes, and having led him by the hand for a few paces, they came to the spot where a carriage waited for them, into which they both got, and it drove rapidly off. They soon got out of Paris;—at least so the mason conjectured, from the noise of the wheels going over stones having ceased. After having proceeded thus for about two hours, the rattling of the stones returned, and they seemed to the mason to have entered another town; shortly after which they stopped, and the mason was taken out of the carriage, and led through several passages, and up a flight of stairs, till they came to a place where he heard the sound of voices.

Here his eyes were uncovered, and he found himself in a large room, the walls, roof, and floor of which were entirely hung with black cloth, excepting a niche on one side, which was left open. By the side of it were placed a considerable quantity of stones and mortar, together with all the tools necessary for the work upon which the mason was to be employed.

There were also several men in the room, whose faces were covered with masks. One of these came up to the mason, and addressing himself to him, said "Here are the fifty louis-d'ors which were promised you: and there is only one condition to be exacted from you, which is, that you must never mention to any person what you may see or hear in this place." This the mason promised: and at this instant another man, who was also masked, entered the room, and demanded if all was ready. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he went out, and returned again in a few minutes with two other men, both masked, and one of whom, from the whiteness of his hair, the mason supposed to be an old man.

These three dragged in with them a very beautiful young woman, with her hair dishevelled, and her whole appearance betokening great disorder. They pushed her with great violence towards the niche, into which they at length succeeded in forcing her, notwithstanding her struggling and resistance. During this time she never ceased alternately uttering dreadful screams, and crying for mercy in the most piteous manner. Once she got loose from her persecutors, and immediately prostrated herself at the feet of the old man, and embracing his knees, besought him to kill her at once, and not to let her suffer a cruel and lingering death; but all in vain.

When the three men had at last forced her into the niche, they held her there, and commanded the mason to commence his work and wall her up.

Upon witnessing this dreadful scene, the mason feel upon his knees, and entreated to be permitted to depart, without being accessary to this act of cruelty. The men, however, told him that it was impossible. They menaced him, if he refused to perform his promise, with instant death, whereas, on the other hand, if he complied, they said he should receive an additional fifty louis-d'ors when he had completed his work.

This united threat and promise had such an effect upon the mason, that he instantly did as he was commanded, and at last actually walled up the poor victim, so as to render her escape impossible. She was then left to perish by slow degrees, without light, air, or sustenance.

When the mason had finished, he received the additional fifty louis-d'ors; his eyes were again covered; he was led through various passages as on his arrival; and finally put into the carriage, which drove off rapidly as before.—When he was again taken out of it, his eyes were uncovered, and he found himself standing on the exact spot in Paris where he had first met the stranger. The same man now stood beside him, and addressing him desired him not to stir from the place were he then was for five minutes, after which he was at liberty to return home; adding, that he was a dead man if he moved before the time prescribed. He then left him; and the mason having waited the five minutes, proceeded straight to the police officers, to whom he told the story, and they considered the circumstance so curious, that they carried him immediately to the Duke of Abrantes. The Duke at first imagined his account to be an invention; but upon his producing the purse containing the hundred louis-d'ors, he was compelled to believe it.

The strictest search was immediately made in and about Paris for the discovery of the perpetrators of this horrid murder; but in vain. The Emperor Napoleon particularly interested himself in it, and special orders were issued by him to the officers of the police, to leave no means untried to attain their object. Many houses were searched, in the hope of finding some place which had been lately walled up, and which answered the account given by the mason:—but, notwithstanding all these endeavours, nothing further has ever transpired respecting this dreadful mystery.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.
From the Philological Institute, Pittsburgh.

SOLITUDE.

"Oh! Solitude, divine retreat,
Choice of the prudent, envy of the great."

Life has justly been compared to a "dream," and "the plaything of fancy;" and indeed when we consider the toils and troubles we have to go through in our passage through this "vale of tears;" when we count over the few joys we experience, and the many troubles we have to encounter; when we see the fairest visions of happiness fade, and the sunny illusions of hope scattered by the storms of adversity, we are constrained to exclaim, in the language of the Poet,

"No matter what once we may have been,
Know that 'tis somewhat better out to be."

Still there are some sweets among the sorrows of human life: Solitude can ease the oppressed mind of its burdens, and point out to man a haven where his sorrows shall cease.

Retired from the world, the man of contemplation enjoys those intellectual pleasures which alone can impart a genuine satisfaction to the heart; here he can look back upon the past, and form plans for the future. The "book of nature" is open before him, in which he may learn that happiness is only to be found in the exercise of those powers which the Deity has implanted in him; and it is in Solitude that he can call these powers into exercise; that he can look back upon the wreck of men and things of other ages, and form plans for advancing of his age and country.

How often in his intercourse with mankind has he seen the imaginary distinctions which the world confers upon wealth; how often has he heard it extolled as the greatest happiness, —the greatest crimes hid under the name of honor,—and deviation from the paths of virtue, applauded as the mark of an independant spirit. But in Solitude, this delusion vanishes, and he views men and things as they really are; conscience, that inward monitor, raises her voice, and in the language of truth points out to him the difference between virtue and vice,—and things appear in their true light stripped of their gaudy colours. Here the human heart acts in concord with the harmonious symphony of nature, and by its enchanting sounds the troubled spirits are lulled to rest, undisturbed by the parade and glitter of a pompous world. Here to the eye of fancy every opening bud and every flower that perfumes the air with its fragrance, seems to breathe forth praise to the Most High. Even the heart of the trembling warbler, as with a song of rapture it flies up to heaven's blue arch, beats in unison with his own.

Let man learn to praise that Being who has given him a soul capable of appreciating his greatness, and of enjoying the pleasures of Solitude. HENRY.

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From the Philological Institute, Pittsburgh.

THE LAST OF THE DRUIDS.

A TALE OF THE SHETLAND ISLES.

The Romans were not long in peaceable possession of Britain, until the dark and bloody mysteries of Druidism, which had hitherto universally prevailed amongst the inhabitants, began fast to dispel before the mild doctrines of Christianity, introduced by their conquerors. Nor was its influence confined to Britain alone: the spirit of conversion was gradually spreading, not only over the neighbouring country of Caledonia, but also to the islands on the northern coast, which at that time were engaged in perpetual wars with wandering tribes of the Scandinavians. Such was the state of things, when a small boat, navigated by a single man, was seen to approach Swinholm, one of the Shetland group; and shortly after Longo, a once powerful arch Druid and Soothsayer, landed and bent his steps towards Glenculliu, the residence of one of his colleagues, who were under the tacit protection of Magnus, the Island Chieftain. Longo was scarce two days in the island, when he received a message to attend at the hall of Magnus, who desired a private interview with him: although surprised, the Druid felt gratified at thus unexpectedly having an opportunity of exerting his influence in behalf of his profession. These crafty men, who were accustomed to rule the temporal, as well as the spiritual affairs of the people, saw with regret that their control over the minds of their followers was fast diminishing, and they resolved on making one desperate effort in order to retrieve their tottering fame. At this time there dwelt in the family of Magnus, a christian damsel named Agnes, who had some years previous been taken captive during an incursion to the South, and carried home along with other spoils by Harold the son of Magnus, who commanded the expedition, and who was deeply affected by the misfortunes of his lovely charge. Agnes on her part was bound by gratitude to the young chief who had protected her from insult and perhaps death: from frequently conversing with her, he imbibed many of the principles which she endeavoured to inculcate, and the dread with which she hitherto regarded him as a heathen, was softened into love towards the youthful convert. Many followed the example of Harold, and became christians: the latter being now absent, it was deemed a prudent time to remove the object which had caused such an inroad upon the doctrines anciently entertained by the islanders; and this it was supposed could easily be effected, as the old chief was decidedly averse to the introduction of Christianity amongst his retainers. Accordingly Longo repaired to the presence of the chief, whose brow bore indications of extreme mental suffering as well as age, and who thus addressed the devotee: "Priest! thy fame has reached my ear. To your seat alone is bestowed the gift of revealing the events of futurity, and for that purpose I have requested your attendance. I had three sons whose shields were as immovable in the hour of strife, as the rocks upon which they were reared: two of them fell fighting by my side, and are now resting with the spirits of the brave. But Harold, the youngest, whom I loved more than both, went to chastise the insolence of a marauder who plundered our coast; the snow lay deep upon the ground when he departed; the forests are now green, and he has not yet returned. I fear he has fallen—fallen without a friend to raise his tomb. Tell me, oh Priest! tell me, if I shall again see my child." "Chief," replied the Druid, "the time was when daily sacrifices were offered to the Gods, and these were the times when your fame reached every land, and your arm was victorious in battle—but now the altar is neglected, and the mistletoe grows unregarded: the daughter of the stranger, and your mortal enemy, is cherished in your house; her words are believed, and her counsel attended to. Let this seducer be given as a sacrifice at the neglected shrine of the Gods; it may appease their indignation, and you shall again see your child." The Chieftain at first refused to comply with this cruel advice, but finally his superstition gained the ascendancy over his better nature, and he consented to deliver to the zealous Druids the object of their bitter aversion. The day was chosen, and Glenculiin selected for the scene of murder. Agnes was bound upon the rude altar, consisting of a huge block of granite, around which was placed a circle of stones, inside of which none, except the sacred persons of the Priests, were permitted to intrude: billets of wood were fixed under the unfortunate maiden, and a demon-like smile of triumph lightened the stern and austere features of the Druid as he set the pile in a flame, and

Now the dense, white vapour floats on high,
Which veils the writhing victim from the eye,
Her shrieks are mingled with the Druid's song,
Re-echoed by the vast, deluded throng.

Though many a tear was shed at the virgin's fate,
None dared to disobey the stern mandate,
Which sent a maiden to her early grave,
Oh! lovely martyr, first choice of the brave.

Already was the unholy sacrifice consummated—the day was drawing to a close, and the spectators were gradually dispersing, wondering at what they had witnessed, but none venturing to hazard an opinion contrary to that of their chief, when the shrill blast of a horn was heard, and presently the rays of the setting sun glanced bright on the spears of a hundred warriors, who with many a shout of joy and recognition, were seen winding their way up the glen. At their head was distinguishable the lofty person of Harold, whose plume waved above his followers like a tall tree amidst a forest of shrubs, and who was flushed with his success in a recent encounter; but when he saw the assembled islanders, and the yet smoking altar, strange thoughts took possession of his fancy: a few moments revealed the dreadful truth, and Longo was the first who fell a victim to his avenging hand. The death of the subordinate Priests followed shortly after; and the proud, haughty Druids, were ever afterwards known only as the wandering minstrels, subsisting on the gratuitous bequests of the people, whom they had long ruled with a despotic sway.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1829.

To a paragraph of remarks on national vanity, in the BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER, is appended, by way of illustration, a dialogue by a knot of TURKISH quid-nuncs, of which the tourist, Dr. MADDEN, affirms himself to have been a hearer. The conversation presents none but familiar traits of TURKISH character; but it is reported with much spirit, and will amuse:—

"A fierce looking little man, with a green turban, high in office, broached the subject of the late battle: 'The Giaours have burned our ships,' said he, 'but God will burn them; hell is a hot couch, and a grievous couch it shall be to them, we are told by the prophet.' 'Please the Lord,' responded a fat merchant, and his Inshallah waddled out with great devotion. 'Were all the ships in the world joined against the Sultan in the battle?' asked an Arab Sheik in the simplicity of his heart; 'Ay, all,' answered a Ulema of great eminence, 'all the Caffres of Fraguestan were leagued against the true believers; how else could they prevail; what ten of them could face one true Moslem? but ten thousand to one are too great odds, and were there not forty thousand of their ships against us?' 'Allah Wakber,' said an Effendi, a man of learning, 'there is but one God, and if the English were not at Navarino, the Francowa, the Nemptowa, and the Muscowa, would now be food for the kelp el bahr!' the sea dogs. 'Allah Kerim!' ejaculated an old priest, 'God is most merciful, it is only the infidels who say that the ships of the Sultan were burned; it is impossible, because the Giaours could not burn them.'—'Callam thaib!' cried a dozen of the party, 'it is well spoken, it is the ships of the unbelievers that are burned, not the Sultan's.'

'Did not the Algerines,' said a grave old man, 'destroy the entire fleet of the English a few years ago, and where were they to find another all at once? is a ship like a pastek, a water melon? does it grow in the land? is it like a rain drop! does it fall from the sky?' Wallah callam thaib!' God was called to witness by several, that it was a good saying.

'The English are a great people,' said a young Malim, a secretary of the governor's, 'they are a very great people, what razors can be compared to English? what pistols vie with those of England? do not the Pacha's cannons come from England?' 'It is very true,' replied the Ulema, 'and they have conquered all the world excepting the dominions of the Sultan.—India is theirs, and some say the Indian Moslems are their slaves.' 'Min Allah, heaven forbid!' exclaimed the priest, 'a Moslem under an infidel, it cannot be; the Lord would not suffer a dog, a Caffre to call a true believer Servant; Min Allah!'

'It is even so,' said the Effendi, 'and the English now want to be our masters, and they will be one day. It has been long prophesied we must fall; Stamboul will see the son of yellowness, the Russian within her lofty walls, and Mars will be a bone between the dogs of France and England, but the latter must have it.' 'If either of the Caffres must have it,' said the fat merchant, 'let it be the French; if we could only keep our money and our women out of their reach, they are good humoured infidels enough, they love *fantasia*, they are always merry.'

'It was not easy,' said the divine, 'when they were here, to keep either our money or our women from the Caffres—confusion to their race; the other infidels plundered the people less; but who loved them more? Were they not both the enemies of God's prophet and his laws?'

A good looking young man in an Arnaout uniform, who had hitherto been silent, now gave his opinion of the two powers: 'The English Giaours,' said he, 'have most money, because they have only to send to India for as many ship loads as they please, and they can better afford to pay men for fighting for them than the others. The French bring no money with them; wherever they go they pillage, but they never take a paras away with them after all. Which ever gives the best *thyme*, rations, is the Giaour for an Arnaout.'

'Surely,' exclaimed the Malim, 'you would not draw your sword for a dog, a Christian?'

'For no man who did not pay me,' replied the Arnaout, evading the question.

'What, for a Caffre!' rejoined the Malim.

'Why not,' said the Arnaout, 'when the business is to cut another Caffre's throat!'

This was a good joke and every one felt himself bound to laugh. When silence was restored, the lawyer put a question which puzzled the whole assembly exceedingly: 'Where is England?' 'England,' replied the priest, with the supercilious air of superior knowledge, 'England is in London!' 'La! la! moush kidib,' cried the Effendi, the man of learning; 'England is not in London, London is only a *belled*, a town, but England is in the great sea of the north, it is an island, like America, which is also English.'

'That's impossible,' said the lawyer, 'so great a nation never could be an island; are the people of Scio or Cyprus to be compared to the English, and are not both those places islands?'

'Do the French come from an island too?' said a Sheik, from Aegouan, who had never seen an island but that of Elephantina, 'there cannot be many of them then.'

'When they were here,' said the *Madlim*, 'there was no scarcity of them, they were forty thousand strong in Scanderia alone.'

'Do not talk of thousands,' exclaimed the priest, 'callam milliouns, the word is millions; were they not like locusts from Scandoria to Asanuun?'

'With ten thousand Arnaouts,' said the young soldier, 'I would have driven them into the sea, every Caffre of them. How many thousands of English did we not trample on, in Rasehid a few years ago?'

'They were five and twenty thousand strong in Rosetta,' said the lawyer, 'and they were all slain.'

'Not all,' answered the Effendi, 'the General got his life, but there were only five thousand of them altogether.'

'Five thousand or twenty,' cried the lawyer, 'is it not all the same thing: were they not all infidels, and were they not vanquished with the sword of Islam?'

'Allah karim,' cried the priest, 'God is most merciful; such be the fate of all who believe not in the true prophet, to whose name be eternal glory.'

'If the Sultan,' said the Effendi, 'had taken off the heads of the Janissaries a hundred years ago, the law of Islam would now be spread over the whole earth.'

'As it is,' replied the priest, 'are not the true believers like the stars of heaven? who can count them? is not their empire over the whole earth from the rising even to the setting place of the sun?'

'It is not in the Frozen Ocean, however,' said the Levantine, 'there are no Moslems there.'

'It is a lie,' said the priest, 'they are every where, the prophet has said it.'

'What, in America!' said the Levantine, 'it was only discovered a few years ago!'

'Well, then, if it was not known to the prophet,' replied the priest, 'of course he had nothing to say to it.'

'But,' continued the Levantine, in a low voice, 'the law of the prophet could not be intended for all mankind.'

'It was meant for the universe,' said the priest, 'and hell's fire is the portion of him who rejects it.'

'If every man is bound to fast the Ramazan, from sunrise to sunset,' replied the Levantine, 'on the pain of reprobation, the Moslems of the Frozen Ocean, where the days are six months long, would feel somewhat exhausted.'

'I do not believe it,' cried the priest in a fury 'who ever saw a day six months long? who could sleep an entire night of six months long?—no man.'

'But I read it in a book,' said the Levantine, 'written by the famous Volney.'

'What is written in the perspicuous volume of truth,' replied the priest, 'admits neither of doubt nor disputation; there is not a word in the Koran concerning the days of six months' duration, neither of the nights, therefore I disbelieve it, because it is impossible.'

'Kaff,' said the Levantine, 'do as you please, but truth is *one*!'—a very common expression of the Arabs, and is generally the ne plus ultra in an argument.''

A TURKISH HAREM.—Mr. Madden, in his *Travels in Egypt*, thus notices the harem of a pipe-manufacturer, who kept a stall in the bazaar at Constantinople:—"I was ushered into an apartment furnished with costly carpets and richly covered divans. I expected to find nothing but *misery, and every thing* was splendid. Amongst the fair inmates of the harem I could distinguish the pale Circassian from the languid Georgian, and the slender Greek from the voluptuous Ottoman. My skill and patience were exercised on all of them, though in reality only one required my assistance. She was a poor Sciote girl, who had been lately bought by her present master, and who could not have paid less than 300 dollars for her. All the pipes in the man's stall appeared not to be worth 50; but how the Turks manage to maintain their harems I never could learn. When you ask a Moslem, he says 'God is great;' and great indeed must be the bounty which enables a pipe-maker to feed and clothe six times as many women as would be sufficient in England to send a mechanic to the workhouse." Mr. Madden then gives a general notice of Turkish harems:—"Having mingled for some time in the Turkish capital with persons of all ranks, and having visited their harems daily for some months past, I am enabled to offer you a few portraits illustrative of national character, premising that the lady's has no resemblance to the celestial Fatima of Lady Montagu, nor the gentleman's to the sentimental Moslems of that fair authoress. In short, they have nothing to do either with romance or poetry, but are merely meant to represent such people as move in the best society of Constantinople. A Turkish lady of fashion is wooed by an invisible lover: in the progress of the courtship a hyacinth is occasionally dropped in her path, by an unknown hand, and the female attendant at the bath does the office of a mercury, and talks of a certain Effendi demanding a lady's love, as a nightingale aspiring to the affections of a rose! A clove, wrapped up in an embroidered handkerchief, is the least token of condescension the nightingale can expect; but a written billet-doux is an implement of love which the gentle rose is unable to manufacture. The father of the lady at length is solicited for her hand, and he orders her to give it, and to love, honour, and obey her husband; in short, they are married by proxy, before the Cadi, and the light of her lord's countenance first beams on her in the nuptial chamber. This change in her condition is one which every spinster envies; if she be the only wife, she reigns in the harem over a host of slaves; if there be two or three more, she shares with them the delights of domestic sway. Every week, at least, she is blessed with a periodical return of her husband's love; he enters the harem at noonday, and at sunset, after the fatigue of sauntering from one bazaar to another, and from the public divan to the private chambers. He performs his evening ablutions. One obsequious lady fetches a vial of rose water to perfume his beard, another bears a looking glass, with a mother-o'-pearl handle, another carries an embroidered napkin; and supper is brought in by a host of slaves and servants —for in most harems the ordinary attendants have access to the women's apartments. The women stand before him while he eats, and when he finishes, a number of additional dishes are brought in for the ladies, whose breeding consists in eating with the finger and thumb only, and in not devouring indecorously the sweetmeats, of which they are exceedingly fond. When supper is removed, and the servants disappear, there are few harems where small bottles of rosoglio are not produced; and of this liquor, I have seen the ladies take no many as three or four little glasses in the course of ten minutes. One of the female slaves generally presents the pipe on one knee; and sometimes one of the wives brings the coffee, and kisses the hand of her lord at the same time; this ceremony every wife goes through in the morning, none daring to sit down in his presence but such as have the honour of being mothers; but, in the evening, there is very little etiquette, and very little truth in the assertion of Pauqueville, that 'the Turks retire to their harems without relaxing the least particle of their gravity.' The reverse of this statement is near the truth; the orgies of the evening, in most harems, are conducted with all the levity of licentiousness, and the gravity of the Moslems totally disappears; their roars of laughter are to be heard in the adjoining houses; and, in my opinion, the gravity of the Turk during the day is only the exhaustion of his spirits from previous excitement. I have seen him reclining on the divans smoking his long *chibmeque*, one of his wives, and generally the favourite, shampooing his feet with her soft fingers, and performing this operation for hours together. This is accounted one of the greatest luxuries of the harem; and an opium-eater assured me, the most delightful of his reveries was imagining himself shampooed by the dark-eyed *houris* of Paradise."

From an Edinburgh paper.

JOHN HETHERINGTON'S DREAM.

In a certain small town in the south of Scotland there lived, about three years ago, a very respectable tailor, of the name of John Hetherington—that is to say, John wore well with the world; but, like too many of his craft, he was sorely addicted to cabbaging. Not a coat could he make, not a pair of trowsers could he cut out, not a waistcoat could he stitch up, but he must have a patch of this, that, and t'other, were it for no other purpose but just to serve as a bit of a memorial. One very warm evening, towards the end of August, 1826, John had gone to bed rather earlier than usual, but not without having laid in a very good share of a very tasty Welsh rabbit, which said rabbit being composed of about a pound of tough cheese, of course furnished the poor tailor after he had fairly tumbled over into the land of Nod, with something of a very curious Welsh rabbit vision. It suddenly struck him that the life, with all its cares and anxieties, was over with him; that the finishing stitch had been put to the great work of life, and the thread of his existence cut through. In the other world to his misfortune, he found things not moving so comfortably as he could have wished, and the Old Gentleman with the short horns and the long tail, rigged out in his best suit of black, was the first friend he forgathered with after passing the border.—"There's a fine morning," said the wily old dog, "how do you find yourself after long travel?" "No that weel," stammered out the half dead son of a goose, "no that weel, and I dinna think, all things considered, it would benefit me much to be found in such company—no offence to your Reverence," as he saw his new friend's choler rise, "no offence to your Reverence, I trust; but if I may be so bold, I would thank you to tell me the reason of my being here; and, above all, who's to be thankit for the honour of an introduction to your Reverence?" "That you will know shortly, friend—nay, John Hetherington, for you see I know you;" and taking a large parcel from below his left arm, he commenced to unroll it, and to the astonishment of poor John, unfolded a long sheet of patchwork, in which were found scraps of every hue—a web of many colours—all neatly stitched together; and in the middle, by way of a set off, a large bit of most excellent blue cloth, which had been cabbaged that very morning from a prime piece which he had got into his hands for the purpose of making a marriage coat for his neighbour, the blacksmith.

"Was all this stuff got fairly and honestly, good man," said the Old Gentleman, with a sneer quite worthy of Beelzebub. "I suppose you will be able to recognize some of these odd bits; what think you now of that piece in the middle which your eyes are fixed on—cabbaged no farther back than this morning! Come along, my old boy, come along; you are a true son of your old father, I see, and I will furnish you with as warm winter quarters as you ever enjoyed when you was half stewed with your old maiden-aunt, at the top of fifteen pair of stairs in the High Street of Edinburgh, when serving your apprenticeship with Dick Mouleypouches." A cold sweat broke over the poor tailor, and he felt as if he could have sunk snugly into the earth, if it had only had the goodness to open at that moment for his especial accommodation, when he saw the long bony arm stretched out, with its sharp eagle claws, to clutch him; he made a sharp bolt back, and giving vent to his feelings in a loud and long bowl, which rang horribly in his ears long after opening his eyes, he found himself sprawling in the middle of his wooden floor, with all the bed clothes tumbled above him. It was the first breaking out of a fine morning; the sun was rising, and all nature looked fresh and fair; but poor John was at the point of death, with sheer bodily fear and trembling, so that to go to bed again, and to sleep, would have been martyrdom; therefore he huddled on his clothes, and walked out "to snuff the caller air," and muse over his wonderful dream. The more he thought of it, the more he saw the necessity of reforming his mode of life; and, before finishing his stroll, he was an altered man, and had made up his mind never more to cabbage an inch of cloth; and, by walking circumspect and just, he trusted that his past offences might be wiped out, and that the wonderful web of many colours should no more be brought up as evidence against him. To make him the more secure in the event of forgetfulness in the hour of temptation, his foreman was let into the great secret, and had orders at all times to rub up his remembrance when there was any thing good going, which he used to do by the laconic phrase of—"Master, mind the sheet!"

A year passed over, and the terror of the dream being yet fresh in his memory, John's transactions were strictly honest. He could cut out with somewhat more considerable ease, and had lost a good deal the knack of cutting out the sly piece at the corner. But, alas! for the stability of all human resolutions, our friend was sorely tempted, and how he stood we shall soon see. He had got to hand a beautiful piece of red cloth, for what purpose I know not, whether for the coat of a field officer or the back of a fox hunter, but a prime piece of cloth that was; he turned it over to this side, and back to that; viewed it in all lights and shades; rubbed it against the grain, and found it faultless; he had never seen such a fine piece of cloth before; scissors had never before cut such immaculate stuff. He fixed his eye wistfully on a tempting corner, looked up, and his foreman John was staring him full in the face: he had read his thoughts. "Master, mind the sheet!" solemnly ejaculated John. "I'm fast swithering, John

I'm just swithering: now when I mind, there was na a piece of red cloth in all the sheet; and mair by-token, there was a bit gap at one of the corners: now, I'm just thinking, since it maun be that all these bit odds and ends are to be evidence against me when I come to the lang count, it would be better to snick a bit aff the corner here: and that you see, John, will fill all deficiencies, and mak the sheet, since it maun appear against me, evidence, John, without a flaw!"

EARTHQUAKES.

The following extraordinary effect of the earthquake at Lima, in 1828, was witnessed by an officer of his Majesty's ship *Volage*:—"At half-past 7 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of March, a light cloud passed over the ship—at which moment the noise usually attendant on earthquakes in that country, resembling heavy distant thunder, was heard. The ship was violently agitated; and, to use the words of the informant, *felt as if placed on trucks, and dragged rapidly* over a pavement of *loose stones*. The water around hissed as if hot iron was immersed in it;' immense quantities of air bubbles rose to the surface, the gas from which was offensive. Numbers of fish came up dead alongside. The sea, before calm and clear, was now strongly agitated and turbid; and the ship rolled about two streaks; say fourteen inches, each way. A cry of 'There goes the town!' called the attention of the crew towards it. A cloud of dust, raised by the agitation of the earth and the fall of the houses, covered the town from view, whilst the tower of the garrison chapel, the only object visible above the dust, rocked for a few seconds, and then fell through the roof; and, from the high perpendicular rock at the north end of the island of St. Lorenzo, a slab, supposed 30 feet thick, separated from the top to the bottom of the cliff, and fell with a tremendous noise into the sea. The wharf, or pier, was cracked three parts across, showing a chasm of eighteen inches wide; the chronometers on shore, except those in the pocket, and most of the clocks, stopped, whilst the rates of chronometers afloat were in many instances altered. A great number of lives were lost; amongst them were four priests killed in the churches, one of them by the falling of an image, at whose base he was at prayer. The *Volage*'s chain cables were lying on a soft muddy bottom in thirty-six feet water; and, on heaving up the Bower anchor to examine it, the cable thereof was found to have been strongly acted on, at thirteen fathoms from the anchor and twenty-five from the ship. On washing the mud from it, the links, which are made of the best cylinder wrought iron, about two inches in diameter, appeared to have undergone *partial fusion* for a considerable extent. The metal seemed to run out in grooves of three or four inches long and three-eighths of an inch diameter, and had formed (in some cases at the ends of these grooves, and in others at the middle of them) small spherical lumps or nodules, which, upon scrubbing the cable to cleanse it, fell on the deck. The other cable was not injured, nor was any similar occurrence heard of amongst the numerous vessels then lying in the bay. The part of the chain so injured was condemned, on the vessel's being paid off at Portsmouth, and is now in the sail field of the dockyard."

CRAVATS.

The following remarks on the most inconvenient article of a gentleman's dress—except, perhaps, tight boots—are from a paper in the first number of the *Journal of Health*:—"A highly respectable physician of this city informed us, not long since, that several young gentlemen have come under his care, affected with very distressing and almost constant pain of the head and eyes. Finding that in every instance the cravat was drawn too tightly round the neck, he directed it to be worn in the future more loosely; little else was required to relieve them of their complaints. Percy, a French surgeon of great celebrity, observes, that most of the fashions in dress have been invented to conceal some weakness or deformity. "That of enormous cravats originated from similar motives. It was borrowed by the French from the English, who introduced it in order to conceal the hideous and disgusting scars left upon their necks by the scrofula, a disease endemic and hereditary among the latter; and, strange to say, this fashion too often occasioned in the French, who had the folly to adopt it, scars equally unsightly—the consequence of the inflammations and ulceration in the glands of the neck to which it gave rise." During all exertions of the body, it is important that the neck be left free from compression. The cravat should be loosened, also, when we are engaged in reading, writing, or profound study; and invariably should it be removed, together with all ligatures from every part of the body, on retiring to sleep—whether at night, or during the day: much evil has been occasioned by a neglect of such precaution. A great deal more might be said in regard to this subject. We might hint to the singer and public speaker, the injury their voices sustain by a cravat of too great bulk, or one so tightly drawn as to compress the throat and windpipe,—we might warn the young of the danger, when heated by exercise, of throwing off the accustomed covering of the neck,—and a word might be said upon each of those diseases, the presence of which renders the use of a large and tight cravat altogether inadmissible; but we refrain: the goddess of fashion reigns with too despotic a sway, to allow her mandates to be interfered with from mere considerations of comfort or of prudence."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Journal du Havre of the 10th, says:—

"Letters from England, received yesterday, speak of a treaty, which, according to common report in London, has been concluded between France and England against Russia. It was at first supposed that it was only a treaty with Turkey, but France has placed the government of Mahmoud in the compact. This report from London goes to confirm the news of a treaty to which the dismissed ministers would not consent."

The Count de Barbacena arrived at Brussels on the 5th, from Munich, for Paris, whence he was to proceed forthwith to London, to take charge of the young queen Maria, who is to return to Brazil with the new Empress.

A French brig of war arrived at Brest on the 4th of August, with two fine schooners captured on the coast of Africa, where they were engaged in the slave trade.

Odessa, July 16.—It is generally believed here that General Diebitsch will commence operations against Adrianople; immediately after the disembarkation at Sizepoli of the troops embarked at Varna and at Sebastopol, whose number amounts to 20,000 men.

A Greek steamboat, the Perseverance, which was blockading Volo, was summoned to retire by an English frigate, which made known the proclamation by the government of the Ionian islands. The Greek commander refused to obey, in consequence of which his vessel was fired upon, and so much damaged as to be unfit for service.

From the General Head Quarters—Bivouac of Derwich, Jowan, 9th (21st July.) General Krassouski, after the capture of Silistria, set off for Choumla with a large part of the troops, sending a corps on to Koudoudgi. The passage of the Balkan commenced in two columns before the 3d (15th of July.) The right column under Rudiger, with 14 battalions and 2 regiments of Cossacks, was sent towards Kumprikoi, to flank the left one, and assist in its object, which, composed of 18 battalions, 16 squadrons and 2 regiments of Cossacks, was to force the passage of the Kamezik. Besides this, a reserve of 22 battalions, 8 squadrons, and 2 regiments of Cossacks, under Count Pahlen, was to follow near these columns, to aid either that might require it. General Krassouski, with 23 battalions, 40 squadrons and 4 regiments of Cossacks, remained near Choumla, to observe the Grand Vizier, and cover the line of operations of the troops to be sent beyond the Balkan.

It had been satisfactorily learned that the enemy attended only to the defence of Choumla, and had withdrawn forces from Bas Kamezik. To hide their designs, the Russians therefore, marched off by degrees in the night as columns arrived from Silistria. Count Pahlen's reserve, and that of Krassouski, did not leave Shoumla before the night of the 5th (17th.) This passed without disturbing the Grand Vizier. The first obstacle these generals met was the small river Kampsic, very swift, and fordable in only a few places, where the Turks had intrenchments and cannon. Rudiger sent only two battalions and 1 regiment of Cossacks against Kluprikoi, to amuse the garrison, as it was a very strong place, while he went round, (by surprising 1000 Turks at Czalamsky, and throwing over a bridge the same night,) and entered Kluprikoi at 6 the next morning, with 10 battalions. There he attacked Joussouf, a Pacha with two tails; who fled, with his troops, before the Russians fired a gun, or lost a man. Leaving 4 battalions there, Rudiger marched down the right bank to assist Roth if necessary.

General Roth also reached the same river on the 5th, at the place where the road from Varna to Bourgas crosses it. The spot was well defended, and was in like manner turned, by crossing near Dulgier village, seven versts above, with 14 battalions, by a route deemed impracticable. They had to throw four bridges over branches of the Kamezik, and take a small Turkish work, so that they did not get there till day-break on the 17th. The enemy fled at the charge; and the Russians passed on to Derwich Jovan, where was Ali Chatlick's principal camp, a pacha with two tails. A new regular cavalry regiment first came out; a regiment of lancers and some cossacks cut them to pieces in a twinkling. The intrenchments covering the camp were soon carried, under a fire of 16 cannon. The Turks lost many in flight—the camp was taken, with 5 cannon, 5 caissons, 6 standards, and 200 prisoners. At the same time Gen. Froloff came over the river, some of his soldiers swimming, and added to the route.

On the 13th, Roth went on to Aspro; his van guard to Palcofana, the top of the Balkan. The Turks were so panic struck that the left column may be considered as having effected the passage of the mountains. Rudiger got to Foundoucleder on the 8th, his advance to Al-Radgic—Count Pahlen's reserve to Derwich Jovan.

Constantinople, July 11.—A firman has been addressed to all the provinces of the empire calling all faithful Mussulmen to arms. It is reported in the capital, that if the Russians advance to Adrianople, the British fleet would enter the Dardanelles, and protect Constantinople. It is even said that firmans have already been given to the commanders to enter the city. The Divan reposes on the opinion, that Europe wants Turkey more than Turkey wants Europe; and that in resisting Russia, they defend the cause of the other cabinets.

Gen. Roth embarked at Varna on the 15th, with 5000 men, for Szeboli, whither other troops are going from Sebastopol. He is charged, it is said, with the general in chief, to guard the movements of Hussein Pacha. Great events must take place within the next fortnight, which will decide the result of the war.

The Gazette de France of 7th August, gives a tabular statement of the changes in the French Ministry since 1814, whence it results, that during that period there were 62 changes in the Ministry, and 50 different Ministers!

SWEDISH IRON.—The following statement of the amount in tons, of Swedish Iron exported in 1828, is from the Revue Encyclopedique.—To the United States, 9,409 tons; Germany, 6,676; France, 5,696; Portugal, 3,200; Denmark, 1,771; The Indies, 893; Russia, 830; Brazil, 289; Malta, 142; Spain, 64; The Antilles, 58; Italy, 40; Norway, 35.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—On Thursday sen'night, during the severe thunder storm, a beautiful antique box, composed entirely of agate-stones mounted in silver, belonging to a distinguished lady of this city, was forced open by the electric fluid, as it lay upon the table, and a singular cracking noise was heard at the time. But the most surprising circumstance is that the colour of every stone is entirely changed, each being now marked with large spots in vivid blue, red, and green.—*Bath (Eng.) Journal.*

SWAN RIVER LIVE STOCK.—*It is in contemplation to take out fifteen young girls from parochial, or similar institutions, upon speculation. We see no objection to such a proceeding, under due restrictions.*—"Go to! the world (especially the New) must be peopled."

DISGUSTING CASE.—A woman eloped a few days since, from Hampshire, with a *friend* of her husband's; the poor fellow followed the fugitives to Lostwithiel, where a severe contest took place—the lady positively refused to accompany her other half; he then agreed to sell her in the public street, which was done, for the paltry sum of three shillings and a quart of beer. Unluckily, the gentleman she eloped with had not sufficient money to make the purchase, and she fell to the lot of a man named PHILLIPS, hostler to the inn.

An Italian in London has imported from his native country 60 boys, whom he furnishes, some with organs, others with white mice, birds, and other means of attraction, and sends them into the street to attract a crowd and beg money.—He finds the boys lodgings, and receives from each a shilling per day, for the use of the toys, animals, &c.

A warrant of distress was on the point of being taken out against *Covent Garden Theatre* for £800, parochial rates, and only delayed until the ensuing Friday, at the particular request of Messrs. Const & Harris, two of the proprietors.

Opening of the Liverpool Tunnel.

On Friday last this extensive and interesting work was opened to the public, and between that hour and five, when it was closed for the day, about 2000 persons, including children, passed through it. The entrance is by the smaller tunnel, near the Botanic Garden, through which the visitor passes to the mouth of the grand tunnel. For some distance from the entrance, where the rock is made smooth with the chisel, there are no lamps, but at the point where the daylight begins to fail the lamps commence, and are seen extending to a long and apparently interminable line, as far as the eye can reach. Through the greatest part of its course the tunnel is cut out of a solid rock, and where it passes through softer materials, the sides and the roof are supported by strong masonry. The roof and sides are whitewashed throughout, which, of course, increases the effect of the lights.

At two o'clock, the worshipful the Mayor, in company with some friends, alighted from his carriage at the wagon manufactory, where he was cordially welcomed by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Booth, and several other proprietors, who awaited his arrival, and with whom he immediately proceeded through the small tunnel. Groups of elegantly dressed ladies had already arrived;—and when his worship and his friends had reached the extensive area into which the two tunnels open, the scene was lively and interesting.—The day was peculiarly fine. In the area a number of well dressed individuals sauntered about, examining the lofty walls of solid rock by which they were enclosed, and admiring in particular the mouths of the two tunnels, which are beautifully cut, with the pick-axe only, in fine red freestone streaked with white, and having the appearance of marble.

Soon after the Mayor and his friends, including several of the proprietors, took their places in a common rail-way wagon, fitted with seats for the occasion, (the handsome machine intended for passengers not being yet finished,) and being pushed to the mouth of the great tunnel, set off, down the gently inclined plane, without horse or other drag, at a rapid rate, under the guidance of Mr. Harding and his son, who regulated the speed of the machine by a friction lever. By this time parties of ladies and gentlemen promenaded the caverned extent of the tunnel, and the gas, burning brilliantly, gave the *coup d'œil* an indescribably beautiful and interesting effect. The velocity of the machine was frequently stayed as it proceeded down this apparently interminable cavern, to prevent accidents on passing the crowd who walked up and down on the road. This precaution, however, was scarcely thought necessary, for the thunder of the wheels was heard from one end of the tunnel to the other, and there was ample light for the pedestrians to see its approach, and ample room for them to avoid its course. As it rolled along, at the rate of about five or six miles an hour, impatient of the restraint of the friction lever, the pedestrians stood still, and gazed upon it in wonder.

A sense of high gratification seemed to be the prevalent feeling, and after a delightful ride of about eight or ten minutes, the road taking a slight turn, brought the company again to daylight at the entrance of the tunnel near to Wapping. The Mayor and his friends alighted, and took their departure, expressing their admiration, and their best wishes for a work of which Liverpool may be justly proud, and which, indeed, will become a national advantage.

ASSESSED TAXES IN ENGLAND.

The following is an account of the gross receipt of these taxes in the year 1828:—

Windows	£1,161,324	10	6½
Inhabited houses	1,295,972	5	3
Servants	277,859	6	6½
Carriages	332,579	6	9
Horses for riding	340,771	8	4
Other horses and mules	59,845	9	1
Dogs	152,500	2	5
Hawk dealers	14,910	9	2
Hair powder	19,094	1	2
Armorial bearings	20,770	5	8½
Game duties	161,647	7	4
Composition duty	31,568	16	6
Total	£3,952,563	19	6½
Estimated amount of charges and collection	219,708	15	8½

Of this amount England and Wales contributes £3,695,767 17 11½, and Scotland 258,695 7 7½.

The house tax in the United Kingdom, for 1829, is put down at £1,325,171 5 3; the window tax for the same year, 1,104,555 14 6½.

IRON BILLIARD TABLES.—Every one knows that to a very great extent, and for an immense variety of purposes, cast iron has superseded the use of wood. There is, however, one purpose to which it is now applied, of which very few persons would dream, namely, the making of billiard tables. Messrs. Sharpe, Roberts, and Co., of Manchester are now engaged in making a table, twelve feet long and six feet wide, which, when finished, is expected to be very superior to any wooden table; the surface being made perfectly true by a large planing machine; and as it will not be liable to be warped or cracked by variations of humidity or temperature, it will always retain its truth.—*London Courier.*—Marble billiard tables are very common on the Continent; and we think iron tables will answer very well, if the iron, by means of painting or varnishing, can be prevented from iron molding or rotting the cloth.

A DELIGHTFUL VOYAGE.—Madame de Fourcroy, widow of the celebrated chemist, wished to see London; but alarmed at the idea of sea sickness, she went on board a steam packet several hours before the time fixed for its quitting the harbour of Calais, laid herself down in the cabin, and, according to her wish, fell asleep, hoping that the voyage would be accomplished during her slumbers. Unluckily, the machinery was in want of repair. This was discovered in time, and the passengers were informed that the packet would not set out till the next day. Madame de Fourcroy was forgotten. Her sleep was interrupted several times during the night by the fear of opening her eyes before reaching Dover. In each instance she applauded herself for the precaution she had used. Not stirring from her position, from the apprehension of waking thoroughly, she each time fell asleep again, saying to herself, "Nothing can be compared to a steam packet—not the slightest motion—every thing seems asleep—not the least sea-sickness." At day break a confused noise is heard—the vessel moves. She jumps up to enjoy as soon as possible the sight of Dover, and finds herself in Calais roads!—*Albany's Guide to France.*

THE THIMBLE RIG.—*There* are at this time, several gangs of villains prowling about this part of the country, four or six in a gang; some dressed as carters, some as labourers, and some as tradesmen, to practise what is called the "thimble rig." Having fixed upon an eligible part of the road whereon to exercise their vocation, the gang separate, and one of them takes out of his pocket a small board several thimbles, and a pepper corn, and begins his operations: the others disperse themselves in different parts of the road, but in sight of each other, and as soon as any person is seen coming along the road, whom they take to be a green horn, one of the gang immediately enters into conversation with him, and amuses him with something or other till they arrive at the place of action. The thimble rigger's motion then arresting their attention, others of the gang come up to their prey; and wagers are offered by the thimble-man that he can so dispose of the peppercorn under one of the thimbles on his board, that the others cannot tell under which thimble the corn is placed. This seems so easy a task, that the unsuspecting countryman is induced by his new companions to bet wagers, and the first time is allowed to win: but he is sure to pay dearly if he ventures again, and if he does not, is sure to be assailed with all kinds of abusive language, and sometimes with kicks and cuffs into the bargain. Persons who witness these scoundrels practising their "rig," would do well to recommend them to the polite attention of the next constable, that they might be provided, as vagrants, with lodgings in Stanley-street, and have the advantage of the healthful exercise of the tread mill.

THE "DOCTOR AGAIN."—Two men were last week detected in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, attempting to poison a woman with a view to rob her. The woman was removed to the Infirmary, where the stomach pump was applied three times, and she is now in a fair way of recovery. One of the men made his escape, but the other was secured and lodged in gaol. The poison made use of was composed of laudanum and some other ingredient, doubtless to prevent detection from the smell of the laudanum; and, it was administered in ale and spirits. Three villains in Glasgow tried the same experiment on a shoemaker there and robbed him of every thing but his shirt. The shoemaker was discovered in time and his life saved. One of the villains is in custody; the other two escaped, but one of them is known; his name is Brogan, and he is said to be the same who was connected with Burke and Co. of the West Port. All three were Irishmen. There can be little doubt that McWade, who was tried at our Quarter Sessions the other day and was transported for life, effected the robbery of the Yorkshire man by administering some narcotic to him in his drink.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.—Mr. Adam, rector of the Inverness academy, in his philosophical lecture of Tuesday evening, in alluding to the famous saying of Archimedes, that "give him a lever long enough, and a fulcrum to rest it on, and he would by the weight of his own body move the earth," mentioned that he found by calculation, that reckoning the body to be equal in a cubic yard of matter, it would be necessary for him to move with a velocity of five hundred circles in an hour, for upwards of five thousand millions of years, in order to make our globe (supposing it to be at rest) change its position by one-tenth of an inch!

Evening Post.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

Working Men's County Nomination.

Senate.—James Ronaldson.

ASSEMBLY.

Charles Hagner,	Wm. Mann,
Jesse Torrey, Jr.	Richard P. Risdon,
Michael Ritter,	Thomas J. Heston,
Robert B. Scott,	Edward Williamson.

Sheriff.—George Ross.
County Commissioner.—Easton Williams.
Auditor.—David Snyder, (Germantown.)
Coroner.—John Dorsie.

SILK SOCIETY.

The Society for promoting the culture of the White Mulberry Tree, and the rearing of Silk Worms, having engaged a person perfectly acquainted with the art of reeling of silk from Cocoons, and that of making Sewing Silk, are ready to purchase Cocoons, for which the highest possible prices will be given, according to qualities.

Those who are desirous of learning these Arts, will be taught them for a moderate compensation. This measure is necessary, inasmuch as the Members constituting the Society are few in number, and its funds small.

Persons willing to join it, are invited to leave their names with Mr. Isaac Macauley, No. 24 South Third Street. The Society was instituted with the view of keeping alive the spirit for the Culture of Silk, which may become one of the great staples of the United States, and of introducing a new branch of industry among the farmers, whose families can attend to it, as in Connecticut, without interfering with their usual occupations.

The Society deem it necessary to state, that without an increase of members, they will not be able to purchase Cocoons next year.

Application for the sale of Cocoons, and for learning the above Arts, should be speedy, as the Reeler is engaged but for two months.

Mr. Bernard Dornan is authorized to collect subscribers.

On behalf, and by order of the acting Committee.
F. DUSAR.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24th, 1829.

Tribute to Mr. Tanner, the Geographer.

Mr. ATKINSON:—I solicit a place in your useful and widely extended paper, for the purpose of paying a just tribute to the talents of Mr. Tanner, of Philadelphia, who I have long thought is one of the best and most correct Geographers in the United States. My object is to call your attention, and that of the public, to the new Map of the United States, just published by this gentleman. I have examined it, and am happy to pronounce it by far the handsomest and most correct Map of the United States extant. It is really superb, very large, and withal so minute, as to give the distances from town to town and from place to place. My survey was hasty, but I observed many new excellencies, and particularly the plans on one side of the Map of the different cities of the United States, so that a man may know how to move in a city the first time he arrives. I wish I had had a longer time to examine it, for I was really enraptured with it, and should be glad to serve the worthy and enterprising author, by giving the public a full description. The American public ought to patronize it. I would certainly have had one if it had been the last sum of the same amount I possessed; but alas! I slid my hand into a poet's pocket, and ye Gods, found nothing but a few old buttons and ha' coppers, kept for the purpose of rattling for effect. But you might as well expect to find ideas in an oyster as money in a poet's pocket. However, I would call the attention of the public to Mr. Tanner's Map, which every one will find who examines it the best extant, and richly worth more than he asks for it. I recommend it to all persons of taste, and to the Schools of the United States. Let each one call and examine for himself; he cannot but be pleased. This tribute is not a hired one—it comes from conviction—a tribute purely to genius.
MILFORD BARD

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 101 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—52 adults and 52 children, of which 21 were under one year of age.

In the crowd assembled, the other night, to receive Miss WRIGHT at the place where she intended to lecture, a respectable looking old booby, who had his hand on his watch chain, felt his ear tickled by a straw. He let go of the chain, to scratch his ear, when a grab, fortunately unsuccessful, was made at his watch. The rogue, who made the attempt, must have been studying the frontispiece to Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, in Whalley's edition.

The proprietors of the Citizens' Canal Line to Baltimore, have the pleasure of informing the public that their barges will regularly pass with their passengers daily through the canal.

It has been hinted to us that the supply of coal, this season, will not be sufficient to meet the demand for exportation and domestic use. They who do not wish to take down their grates will do well to provide themselves without loss of time.

It is stated that the amount of duties that has accrued at the Port of Philadelphia during the second financial quarter of the present year, is 1,354,139 dollars, 39 cents. The amount that accrued in the second quarter of 1828, was 2,218,114 70. Difference in favor of last year, 863,975 57.

On the road to Penrose's Ferry, on Monday afternoon, the horses in Dr. McClellan's dearborne became restive, and upset the carriage, in which were himself, Mrs. McClellan and their two children. We are gratified to learn that the children escaped wholly unhurt, and the doctor and his lady with scratches.

A Southern gentleman, who passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal on Wednesday, by the Citizens' Canal Line, has expressed, in a Baltimore paper, his gratification at the trip. He remarks that the boat was drawn at the rate of six or seven miles an hour, and bears testimony to the comforts of the barge and the attentions paid to travellers.

At Shawneetown, Illinois, on the 29th of August, it was reported that the steam-boat Plough-Boy, going down the river, had been snagged a few days before, about 100 miles below Louisville, and that several lives were lost.

Extract of a letter from Havana to a gentleman of New York, dated August 27th:—"Only 4 soldiers of the expedition died on the passage to Mexico, and one was accidentally killed in landing. Three thousand men will sail immediately to join the expedition—3000 more are daily expected from Cadiz. In October the main body will come from Spain, about *eight thousand* in number."

The week ending on the 5th instant, 26 boats, laden with 910 tons of coal, left Mauch Chunk by the canal, for Philadelphia. The whole amount of coal, this season, brought to Philadelphia is less than 16,000 tons.

KEAN, the actor, whose death has often furnished "*Bauble headed leaders*" for the London papers, at the last advices was playing in Liverpool.

The following salaries are paid to some of the City officers of Charleston:—Recorder $3,500, Captain of the Guard $1,600, Clerk, Board of Health $600. City Printer $800, and the amount paid the City Guard is $23,745.

The New Monthly Magazine, for August, contains the first of a series of letters from New York. A passage up the North River is the main incident related, and the most remarkable thing in the relation is the orthography of some of the names—such as *Kotskyl* and *Pookipsi*.

It is now customary at dinner parties in Paris, where ladies assist, to hand round, just before sitting down to table, a pincushion, that the fair guests may *pin up their sleeves*, which would otherwise preclude the operations of the table.

A letter from Tallahasse, published in the Richmond Compiler, declares "that, in a few years, Florida will become one of the greatest sugar countries known."

It is said that Capt. Basil Hall has received from the London publishers $7125 for the copyright of his Travels in America.

The Temperance Society should send a missionary to Lehigh county. One politician accuses another of wallowing, dead drunk, in the dirt.

At New York, on the 16th instant, the store of Messrs. G. & S. Howland was robbed of Italian sewings of the value of 1600 dollars.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial, Baron Stackelburg, the Swedish envoy, has remonstrated to our government, and communicated with his own, on the act of Capt. Turner, in capturing a pirate in one of the harbours of St. Bartholomew.

Such newspapers as are protected by straw paper wrappers, reach this office altogether in the best manner. It is stated in Niles' Register, that straw paper is made in Pittsburgh, Pa. and retailed in Baltimore, at $2 per ream, large imperial size. Preparations are making in the vicinity of Baltimore to commence the manufacture on an extensive scale.

London papers of the 4th August, say "that the Inquisition is to be revived in Portugal, and that a decree for that purpose had been presented to Don Miguel for his approval."

The New York Commercial notices counterfeit notes of the State Bank at Elizabethtown, N. J. letter C. No. 1880, March 4, 1828—Cashier's name, James Crane, badly done—President, I. Baker, tolerably.—Paper thinner and whiter than the genuine.

In the city of Charleston, it is said, there are 1700 lamps, which consume annually between ten and eleven thousand gallons of oil. The City Council have advertised for a contractor for lighting them.

Figured Muslin, equal to imported, is said to be manufactured by Mr. Hamilton Faulkner, at Central Falls, R. I.

A man named Samuel Engel was last week crushed to death, by the falling of a bank of earth, beneath which he was digging, near Easton, Pa.

Henry L. Pinckney, Esq. (Editor of the Charleston Mercury) is elected Intendant or Mayor of the City of Charleston.

A lump of gold was found a few days since in Habersham county, Georgia, which by weight was worth $21 40.

A letter from Havana, dated the 29th ult. received at Charleston, says—There is a great stagnation in business at present, partly arising from the difficulty of communicating with the interior, but more from the universal bankruptcy of the dry goods dealers of the city, three or four of which only remain. These failures involve about $2000,000.

The turnkey of Albany county (N. Y.) jail, has been tried upon a charge of beating a prisoner. A noise was made in the room where the prisoners were; the officer entered, and threatened to lock them up in separate cells, which he performed. There, however, a prisoner would not promise to be still—and he was beaten so that his nose was broken, and he had fits in the following night. The turnkey was acquitted.

Mr. J. T. M'Cleur, lately of the paymaster's department of the United States, has invented an apparatus by means of which he is enabled to remain during pleasure, under water.

On Saturday morning two of the rogues who robbed the store of Messrs. Howland, at New York, on Thursday night, were taken. One is said to have escaped from a New England prison, and the other to have served fourteen years in one of the Southern jails. About one fourth of the stolen property was found in their trunks.

The *Cape Fear Recorder* speaks of the losses of the rice *planters near Wilmington, N. C.* as very heavy; two thirds of the crop having been destroyed on some plantations, and in others, the whole. In other sections of the State, the produce of the soil is stated to be very great.

The fare from New York to Albany, by the North River line of steam-boats, has been reduced to half a dollar.

In an action for breach of promise of marriage, recently tried at Albany, a maiden of forty recovered five hundred dollars against a youth of twenty. She has feathered her nest if she has to roost alone.

KNOWLEDGE OF GEOGRAPHY.—The London Chronicle, in publishing the account of the great Wolf recently killed in Barnstable, Mass. sets out with the following flourish.—"*American Wolf.*—The Barnstable Gazette, a Newfoundland paper states," &c.

Mr. Lisboa, late Secretary to the Brazilian Legation to this Government, has left Washington on his way to the Republic of Columbia.

Extract of a letter from Tuscawilla, Florida:—I am living in East Florida, Leon county—the Post Office of which, is Tuscawilla, kept by Mr. John Parkhill, (formerly of Richmond.)—The crop of corn is uncommonly abundant; the price per bushel is 20 cents. The sugar cane is cultivated as yet, on a very moderate scale. It promises at this time to be very productive. The cotton crop is uncommonly fine. It is generally five feet high.

A Cincinnati paper, in speaking of the prospects of the harvest about two months since, expressed an opinion that there would be a million barrels of flour made in this country from this year's crop. The harvest has since been made, and the same paper expresses an opinion that two million barrels of flour will be ground.

About forty persons, concerned in the late invasions upon the New Jersey oyster-beds, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Middlesex county, N. J.

On the 20th inst. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrolton, the only remaining signer of the Declaration of Independence, completed his ninety-third year. The Anniversary of his birth-day always collects around him his affectionate relatives and intimate friends, who are within the reach of his domestic circle;—He is said to be in the enjoyment of excellent health.

A Mr. AMBROSE GRARRAT has lately been stopped in the woods of Gen. HAMPTON'S plantation in Louisiana, by two Negroes, who robbed him of about $1700 in Bank Notes.

The Kennebec (Maine) Journal of Friday morning says, "from all the returns we have received, there is little room for doubt that Jonathan G. Hunton has been elected Governor by a minority of about two thousand votes."

M. Levasseur's account of General La Fayette's tour, in the United States, which has been published in Paris, consists of two volumes, octavo, embellished with eleven engravings.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 113 persons during last week, viz:—27 men, 19 women, 41 boys and 26 girls—57 were under five years.

A vessel just arrived at Alexandria from Liverpool, has brought a hundred and fifty persons, to be employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The last New England Farmer contains an account of an apple tree growing in Goshen, which is sixty years old, and bears *three hundred and thirty varieties of apples*. The same paper contains a very curious account, furnished by Professor Nuttall, of a Russet apple tree in Cambridge, bearing one branch of Harvey apples. The Harvey tree is very near the Russet, and this change was effected by the farina of the Harvey!!

An English Journal states that it has been ascertained by recent experiments, that very pure alcohol, having the flavor of French brandy, can be extracted from Blackberries.

The Tolls collected on the Ohio Canal at Leesburg, amount to *Sixty-eight* dollars per day; there are plying between Pittsburg and Blairsville, twenty boats, which, it is expected, will be kept in full employ.

The Rochester Telegraph says, in evidence of the quality of this year's wheat, it is stated that our millers have satisfactorily ascertained that 67 grains of it produce as much flour as 100 of last year's crop.

Sir Walter Scott's third series of the Tales of a Grandfather is announced in the London prints as on the eve of publication. It will embrace an account of the fifteen and of the forty-five.

The storm which took place in France in July is said to have destroyed 10,000 pipes of wine; the damage estimated at 20,000,000 francs.

We have been presented, says the American Sentinel, with two Mercer potatoes raised in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, one weighing upwards of thirty five ounces, or within a fraction of 2 1-4 lbs. the other nearly as large.

The Baltimore Chronicle says: "The ship Exchange, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought a Steam Wagon for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

The Newburgh Gazette complains of a mountebank of the name of Hunt, who has recently been eating fire, &c. for the amusement of the villagers, having cleared out without paying the printer.

A letter from Havana, of the 4th inst. states that the shop-keepers, finding it impossible to meet their engagements, had resolved in a body to suspend payment. The merchants then held a meeting, and agreed to extend the periods for payment, from 6 to 18 months. This has afforded present relief to the shop-keepers.

There were *one hundred and twenty-nine* deaths in New Orleans, during the week ending the 29th August.

The Camden, S. C. Journal of the 12th inst. states that from the commencement of the summer until that date, there were but two deaths in that place.

The President has recognised Giovanni Batista Sartori, as Consul General of his Holiness the Pope for the United States, to reside at Trenton.

An Ohio paper, published at Xenia, gives an account of a jail in Green county, that is completely empty. It is a very comfortable stone building, with windows and blue shutters, besides a prospect of a fine country.

We understand (says the National Intelligencer,) that the Directors of the United States Bank have decided in favour of establishing a Branch at Buffalo, in the State of New York, and that it will go into immediate operation.

The Cherokee Phœnix, of the 27th ult. says: "We venture to assert reading and writing are as common here as among the neighboring whites: and certainly those Cherokees who have attended to their alphabet one week, write more correctly than the English scholar who has been steadfast to his book two years."

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Sometime since we noticed the receipt of a communication from *Staunton, Va.*, purporting to detail the proceedings of a meeting held in that place for the establishment of a Temperance Society. This we have since had reason to believe is an impudent forgery, and through a gentleman resident in that place we have taken steps to discover the authors. Should they be detected we shall certainly hold their names up to public exposure.

Senex is not forgotten.

A. L. P. is too unfinished for publication.

R. will perceive that his *Tale* has been published.

Other communications received this week shall be noticed in our next.

We insert below a letter from Miss Frances Wright, in relation to the difficulties which prevented her from delivering her Lecture, as proposed, on Sunday, the 13th inst. This letter needs no comment from us; our readers will draw their own inferences.

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1829.

SIR—I perceive in your last number an article respecting the occurrences of Sunday week last, in which there are some inaccuracies.

The Walnut Street Theatre was expressly and definitively rented to two of my friends, on Thursday week last, for my use on Sunday evening. The sum agreed upon was $75. The pledge on both sides was distinct and conclusive, although a written receipt was not taken, from the circumstance that my friends had on former occasions transacted my engagements for the Theatres verbally.

On my arrival in the city, on Saturday morning, I learned that the Managers had (after the public issuing of advertisements and notices throughout the city), received counter orders from the agents of the stockholders; and that, in consequence, the power of holding to their agreement was taken from them. The Managers of the Walnut Street house can confirm this statement.

In consequence of the loss of the Theatre, application was made for Washington Hall, which, during the absence of Mr. Labbe, the proprietor, was rented from his lady, the money paid (50 dollars) and receipt given. Thus matters stood at the time of my arrival; but, during the course of that evening (Saturday) such active measures were used to intimidate Mrs. Labbe, during the absence of her husband, that the individuals who had engaged the hall, together with myself, felt constrained, in deference to her feelings, to forego its occupancy.

Such, sir, are the circumstances of the case, and I appeal to your sense of propriety for their insertion in your next.

FRANCES WRIGHT.

The friend of Miss Wright who handed us the communication, desires us to say that the reason for selecting the Sabbath as the time for delivering the Lecture, grew more out of necessity than choice. It was expected that the number of persons assembled to hear the Lecture would be very great, and that no building open to her use in this city, would be large enough to accommodate them, except one of the Theatres. These were occupied during the week for dramatic business, and Sunday was the only time at which they could be appropriated to other purposes. For this reason, and this alone, was the choice made.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—A valuable periodical has lately been commenced in Philadelphia, with this title.

The object of this publication is to present in a plain and simple form, such as will suit the comprehension of all classes, precepts for the preservation of health, and the prevention of disease. All technical expressions calculated to obscure the subject will be carefully avoided, and no allusions to professional matters will be made, from which the most fastidious can draw just cause of alarm. *The Journal* is conducted by an association of physicians whose paramount desire is to benefit the community, and to attain this end every effort will be made, that learning, industry, and benevolent purpose can accomplish. Among the leading subjects to which the work will be mainly devoted, are air, food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and the physical education of children. These will be discussed and elucidated, in a style familiar and friendly; so that all who read may understand.

Such a publication has long been a desideratum, and from our knowledge of the editors we can safely say that the prospects held out will not be unrealized. The terms are purposely made low, so that the poorer classes may be admitted to a full participation of its benefits, and to these we cheerfully recommend it.

The Journal of Health will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. Price per annum $1 25 in advance. Subscriptions will be received by JUDAH DOBSON, agent, No 108 Chesnut Street.

THE COLUMBIAN STAR.—This is an interesting weekly publication, mainly devoted to religious subjects, but containing a sufficient spice of secular matter to make it palatable to those whose literary appetites require something more than spiritual food. The editor, the Rev. W. T. Brantly, is favourably known as the Pastor of the first Baptist church in this city, to a large portion of the community, and is no less distinguished for his Theological and general knowledge, than his private worth and amiable deportment. His writings are characterised by strength and clearness of expression,—intimate acquaintance with his subject, and a pervading desire to be of service to his fellow-men.

Among the contributors to the *Star* we have frequently noticed the name of Willis G. Clark, a young gentleman of whose talents we regret that we have not taken an earlier occasion to speak. Mr. Clark is essentially a poet: not one of that class so abundant in the present day, who, by arranging puerile thoughts and far-fetched prettinesses of expression in measured lines, have obtained an ephemeral reputation, but a poet in spirit and in feeling. He has looked on nature with an eye capable of relishing her beauties, and his thoughts flow out in a strain of surpassing melody. His poetry is more remarkable for sweetness than strength,—and it goes directly to the heart, and finds an echo in our best and most cherished feelings. The bent of Mr. Clark's genius seems most strongly inclined to the pathetic. There he is always successful, for his spirit is deeply imbued with a knowledge of all the softer emotions of our nature, and the 'music of his words' steals upon us with a power that is irresistible. His poetry is not faultless. Occasionally we find an unnatural conceit leavening with its presence the purer effusions of true feeling, but these are rare, and with a little care may be entirely avoided. Besides this, there is a want of variety, sometimes discoverable in the choice of language, that savours of monotony, resulting, however, more from the similarity in his subjects and the peculiar metre to which he is most strongly attached, than from incogreness of knowledge or imagination.

The Star is published in quarto form, at $2 per annum.

"There is an order of beings on the earth' who are continually complaining. If they happen to be visited with a twinge of the toothache, a slight touch of rheumatism, or any other of 'the ills which flesh is heir to,' a cry is instantly raised, and the sympathies of all their friends and neighbors most pathetically invoked. Now these people we cordially dislike, for we hate to be bored with trifling complaints, and yet we have once or twice, lately, been obliged to lay before our 'dear public' certain grievances of our own, with which, perhaps, some will think they had no business. For this we had sundry good private reasons, and therefore we hold ourselves entirely excusable.

To-day we have a fresh budget of ills to open, and these we are sure will excite the compassion of every honest man. Our pockets have been picked, our serenity disturbed, our choler awakened, and we have not patience to submit to these things in quiet. Why should we?—Flesh and blood cannot bear them, and the tale of our wrongs shall go forth, and if they are not redressed we will—make the best of it. Only think, dear, kind, gentle reader, (for we hope you are all these,) that during the short space of one week, we have been compelled to read *and pay for* a score of letters, any one of which was enough to make a moderate man fret and fume with passion. One correspondent—a distant subscriber—complains that his paper was somewhat soiled when he received it, and for this precious piece of information we are charged twenty-five cents postage,—one-eighth of the whole amount of a year's subscription.

A second tells us that his last 'Post' miscarried, and this *costs* us another shilling. A third objects to an item of news, and this objection amounts to 18 3-4 cents, current money. A fourth, but we will not dwell on them any longer, except to introduce the letter of one of them, which may serve as a fair specimen of the whole.

Here it comes, and we beg that it may be read attentively:—

"TRENTON, Sept. 23, 1829.

Sir,—"I shall be under the necessity of withdrawing from your subscription list, if my paper does not come with more regularity; the paper of the 19th was received on the 22d; that of the 26th has not, as yet, come to hand."

Now here's a man who, not content with complaining that his paper is not received until *three days* after the publication, an omission most probably occasioned by an irregularity in the mail, actually threatens to withdraw his name from our list, because we cannot 'annihilate both space and time,' and deliver him a paper three days before it is printed. This is no joke: read for yourselves, and you will perceive that on the 23d of September he informs us that his paper of the 26th of the same month has not yet come to hand; and for this we are to lose his patronage and countenance. Now we humbly submit that this is unreasonable; and we desire to know whether we have not proper cause for vexation. Had it been the only instance we should not have breathed a murmur of complaint, but we are in the daily receipt of similar communications, and we therefore enter our solemn protest against them. If subscribers or correspondents will persist in this course of peevish repinings, we appeal to their sense of justice—to their regard for honesty—to their bowels of compassion—not to burden us, in addition to their unnecessary complaints, with the payment of POSTAGE.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Forrest attracted crowded houses at Arch street during his re-engagement. His popularity seems to increase. After the play, on Wednesday night, (the last night of performance in the city,) he was loudly called for. Mr. Archer, the stage manager, answered the call, and in a neat address, informed the audience that Mr. Forrest was too much exhausted to appear before them that evening, but through him desired to convey his thanks. He likewise stated that Mr. F. would again play at this house early in November. This satisfied the turbulent spirits who had invoked the storm, and calm was restored. By the way, this calling for a performer to render thanks, is a most graceless imposition upon his feelings, and should not be countenanced. The Gods in the gallery who are generally foremost in the clamour, ought to remember that they have had the full value of their money, and rest satisfied. Two shillings for Hamlet or Othello is surely no such high price that they need want a speech, acknowledging their kindness, thrown into the bargain.

Among the regular company at Arch street there is no one entitled to more praise than Mr. Jervis. Respectable in all the parts he undertakes, his performance never disgusts, and he is therefore valuable as an actor. His talent as a machinist is of a high order. The pieces got up under his direction evince a taste and skill rarely surpassed at any of our Theatres, and entitle him to all praise. The *Anaconda*, a prominent figure in a melo-drama, lately brought out, is managed with admirable dexterity. As the serpent 'drags his slow length' along the stage, we almost believe him to be instinct with life and motion; and when he seizes his devoted victim and wraps him in his shining and scaly folds, the illusion is so complete that we involuntarily shudder.

We regret that Miss Rock has announced a benefit for Monday. Cowell has chosen that night for his benefit at the other house, and we do not like our favourites to jar with each other. As it must be so, however, we wish them both well.

Mr. BOOTH has a brief engagement at Walnut street theatre. This gentleman is unquestionably an actor of sterling merit. He enters into the spirit of his author with the feeling of one who thoroughly understands the subject he is about to undertake, and, of consequence, his performances are all marked with a strong adherence to nature and propriety. Possessing an ample classical education, and a taste improved and cultivated by familiar acquaintance with the best models, he perceives those nicer beauties which escape the *mere actor;* and he depicts them with a truth and energy that are irresistibly effective. In the whole range of the parts he performs, there is no one which may not be witnessed with pleasure, and in some of them he stands without a rival. We hope he may receive that patronage during his stay among us to which he is well entitled.

Mr. Hamblin, who has also an engagement at this house, is a meritorious actor. While he cannot fairly, be classed as *belonging to the highest rank*, he is never other than *respectable*.

Mr. Cowell, it will be seen, takes a benefit on Monday.

ROBBERY.—About seven o'clock on Saturday evening last, as a gentleman and his sister were returning from the city to their residence, in a gig, they were stopped, about two miles from Frankford, on the River Road, by two footpads, one of whom seized the horse's head, and presented a pistol, while the other, armed with a large club, demanded their money. The gentleman saved his pocket-book by dropping it unperceived, into the bottom of the gig.—His watch, however, was given up, with the lady's purse, containing about fifteen dollars. The robbers then led the horse into a dark open lane, which, unknown to them, led to the residence of the parties attacked by them. Compelling the gentleman to leave the vehicle, one searched him, while the other held a pistol to his breast. After some consultation on the expediency of tying him to a tree, they went toward the main road, probably to reconnoitre, directing him not to move till they should have given him leave. He sprang at once into the gig seat beside the lady, and reached home in a few minutes. The neighbours were called out, and active pursuit commenced in all directions. After a persevering search of several hours, the ruffians were traced to a small tavern in Kensington. Here they were apprehended, and immediately taken before a magistrate. The watch and purse, with a mask, some counterfeit money, and a loaded pistol, were found upon them. Before midnight, they were safely lodged in Arch street prison.

On Saturday last, about 10 o'clock, a small boy went into the Bank of Pennsylvania, and tendered a Patent Check, purporting to have been drawn by Michael Bouvier, for two hundred and fifty dollars. It was soon detected as a forgery, the boy was allowed to walk out, followed at a distance by one of the porters of the bank. At the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, a young man stepped up to the boy and enquired if he had got the money, &c. He was immediately arrested and taken before an Alderman, where he confessed he had drawn the Check.—He was committed to prison, where he now is —*Press.*

A coroner's inquest was held at Albany on Friday, before B. C. Allen, coroner, on the body of a black man, named Henry Harman, and the verdict was, that he came to his death by kicks, blows and wounds inflicted on him, by a colored man named William Lavender. The quarrel which resulted in the death, arose from a dispute about sixpence, at a game of cards. The affair occurred on Tuesday, but the injured person did not die till Thursday.

Appointments by the President.

CHARLES ROUND, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea, in Russia.

JOHN WARD, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Chihuahua, in Mexico.

JOHN S. MERCKER, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Martinique, in place of Silas Marean, resigned.

WILLIAM SHALER, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, in place of Thomas M. Rodney, removed.

SIDNEY MASON, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States for the port of St. Johns, in the Island of Porto Rico, in place of Robert Jaques, removed.

WILLIAM STERLING, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Barcelona, in Spain, in the place of Charles Dougtass, removed.

WILLIAM S HAMILTON, of Louisiana, to be Surveyor of Public Lands, South Tennessee, in place of James P. Turner, removed.

WILLIAM THOMAS SHAW, to be Consul of the United States for Westphalia and the Prussian Provinces of the Rhine, to reside at Elberfelt, in the place of John Godfrey Boker, resigned.

GREAT BLAST.—Among the useful amusements on the Ohio Rail Road, are occasional cannonadings by great granite guns. A few evenings since, one of the enterprising contractors, Mr. Kelly, had prepared for a magnificent blast by boring into a mass of rock on the bank of the Patapsco, which mass had the appearance of giving work for some weeks. Coming to a thin stratum of sand, an excavation was made sufficient to receive three kegs of powder, with which quantity it was actually charged. The vent of the vein ran landward to the mountain, and thus secured the load. The effect was astonishingly fine: about 150 tons of rock were broken to pieces and removed; one mass of about four tons entirely crossed the river, effecting some weeks work in a few hours.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

An attempt was made on Wednesday night to rob the Merchants' Bank in Salem. The shutters of the window in the back room were forced off, by which window entrance was made.—They then forced the door which opens in the banking room, and attempted to break open the door of the vault, but its strength was such as to resist all their efforts. All the drawers in the room were found open the next morning. The crowbar which they used was left in the bank. Twenty dollars had been left in one of the bank desks, and was stolen. This sum had just been deposited by the "Society for the detection of Thieves and Robbers."

The last Haverhill (N. H.) Post relates the following case of murder, the horrible particulars of which are obtained from a source entitled to credit:—"A man who keeps a public house in Ringe, in Cheshire county, had employed a girl to do the house-work until her wages had amounted to about seventy dollars. Her time was up, for which she engaged, and the money was paid to her in presence of two men, who were strangers and travellers, who had called at the house. Soon after the money was paid over, the two men left the house, and soon after the girl left also, for the purpose of going to her parents, who lived at no great distance. There was no suspicion in the minds of any one, that there was any evil design in the business till in the night. The two men who had called during the day had returned and taken lodgings for the night. They were put into a small room adjoining the sleeping room of the landlord, and after all had retired to bed, one of the men was overheard to say "How the —— bitch lit me." This at once excited the curiosity of the landlord; he got up, made some investigations, and found the clothes of one of them bloody. He immediately went to the house of the parents of the girl to see if she had returned home, and found she had not. Went in pursuit of an officer, arrested both men and confined them, and then went in search of the body; after looking a short time he succeeded in finding it. The money which had been paid to the girl was found in the possession of the men, which leaves no doubt but they are the murderers."

On Saturday morning, as one of the Police Officers was conducting William Moore, alias Darrington, from the Court room to Bridewell, after sentence had been pronounced upon him, he extricated himself by a violent effort from the grasp of the officer, and ran furiously across the Park towards the Five Points. He was fortunately seized in Reed street by some persons then passing, and safely lodged within the walls of Bridewell. On searching him, a large knife was found open in his pocket, which some one must have given him, probably in the Court room, to enable him more effectually to escape, by stabbing any one that might be disposed to stop him. He had no opportunity, however, to carry into execution so nefarious a design.—*N. York Jour. of Com.*

ARNOLD VILLAIN.—On Wednesday last a lad went into the Milliner's shop of Mrs. Allen, in River-street, and requested Mrs. A. to give him the change for a two dollar bill. She counted out two dollars as desired, and reached it towards the lad; at the same time he held the two dollar bill in an attitude calculated to induce her to believe he intended to reach it to her. As soon, however, as he reached her hand, he grasped the change, which she had counted, and ran into the street. Pursuit was made as soon as possible, but the fellow escaped.—*Troy Budget, Sept. 18.*

VAPOUR BATH.—A gentleman who left New Orleans on the 23d ult. informs the editor of the Charleston Courier, that although the new cases of fever were still numerous, yet in most instances where early application was made for medical assistance, cures had been effected. A Dr. M'Farland, particularly, had met with great success in the disease, by the use of the *Vapour Bath.*

SUGAR AND RUM.—A gentleman from the West Indies now in New York, states that for the last eight years, he has exported to the United States, on an average, from 2000 to 3000 puncheons of Rum and from 1000 to 2000 hhds. of Sugar per annum: and that, until the *last year*, it has always yielded him a profit. His exports during that year, both of Rum and Sugar, did not exceed 1500 hhds;—more than half of which (principally the former) remains unsold, and will not yield 50 per cent. on the cost and charges. In consequence of this state of things, he has abandoned his plantation and removed from the Island—the diminution in the demand of Rum, we suspect is to be attributed partly to the Temperance Societies,—while the sugar owes its depression to the increasing quantity manufactured at home. The amount exported last year from New Orleans exceeded that of the preceding year by about 25 per cent; being 87,-948 hhds. In four years more, it is estimated that Louisiana will be able to supply the whole United States; and thus supersede the necessity of importing from abroad.

NEW YORK COURT OF SESSIONS, Sept. 19.

SENTENCE DAY.—The following prisoners received their sentences: John Porter, Alias Patterson, an old convict, having been in Philadelphia and Baltimore prisons, was convicted last week of stealing a trunk and clothing from on board the steamboat Chancellor Livingston—State prison at Sing Sing, for the term of 14 years, at hard labor. William Tucker, grand larceny, 7 years; Thomas Pomphrey, a black, and Joseph Gill, stealing upward of $4000, each 7 years, Abraham Thompson, a black, grand larceny. He stopped Mr. A M'Crea in the street, asked him the time of night, snatched his watch and ran away—was arrested by a watchman—7 years; Samuel Cooper, passing counterfeit money, 7 years; Wm. May and Wm. Moore, Alias Darington, burglary, State Prison during their life; Wm. Smalley,* grand larceny, 3 years and 1 day; Thomas Jackson, Alias Edward Powers, grand larceny, 4 years State Prison; Wm. M'Goughan, hackman, for an assault and battery and false imprisonment on Miss Maria Bartlet—20 days Bridewell, and fined $10 and costs; Mary Jones, petit larceny, stealing goods of H. M. Jackson—Penitentiary six months; Ann M. Herring, petit larceny, stealing goods of Leaveritt Treadwell—six months Penitentiary. Several persons were fined for trivial offences.—*Gazette.*

* An assumed name. A person of the same name resides in this city.

Annapolis, Md. Sept. 17.—We learn that a most atrocious murder was committed near West River, in this county, on Saturday last. The body of a free coloured woman, much bruised, was discovered, confined by a rope fastened about her neck to the root of a peach tree. The tree was nearly torn from the ground by the struggles of the unfortunate victim in her vain efforts to free herself. We refrain from giving the particulars which have reached us relative to this diabolical affair, inasmuch as they are founded in statements made by two children of the deceased—a boy and a girl.—both of whom, on account of their colour, are *incompetent* witnesses against those they accuse. For the same reason, justice may slumber for a time, but so sure as the "Recording Angel" has registered this bloody deed in Heaven, its authors will be punished here or hereafter.

We learn from Capt. Smith, of the brig Sophia & Elma, from Rio Grand, that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres were very much dissatisfied with the administration of Gen. Brown, who had been appointed President, in consequence of which he with his family had decamped in the night and gone they knew not whither. It was reported at Rio Grande that Montevideo was closely besieged by the Buenos Ayrean army; also, that there had been considerable skirmishing between the B. A. and Indians who infested the suburbs of the city. Business extremely dull.—*Morning Herald.*

A SPECULATION.—The Fulton Market was cleared yesterday of all the peaches suitable for exportation. Probably the other markets shared the same fate. The peaches were shipped on board the steam packet Benjamin Franklin, arrangements having been made to convey them with all despatch to Boston. There will be a grand rush at Faneuil Hall on their arrival.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

This evening will be presented *The Anaconda*, the farce of Gretna Green, and the new ballet of Annette and Lubin, with a variety of Dances, for the benefit of Mess'rs. *Fistris and Achille.*

On Monday evening, for the benefit and last appearance of Miss *Rock*, the new pieces of Presumptive Evidence and the Somnambulist.

The Somnambulist—Miss Rock.

MR. COWELL.

This gentleman has announced his intention of taking a benefit at the *Walnut street Theatre* on Monday evening next. Though greatly pressed for room, we cannot omit expressing a hope that his appeal will not be unsuccessful. As an actor he has given universal satisfaction, and in private life few men stand higher in the estimation of their friends than Mr. COWELL. The entertainments are judiciously chosen; the comedy is highly diverting, as in the *two Dromios* both father and son will appear to great advantage. The younger COWELL is, indeed, a prodigy, not only in promise of future excellence, but of present performance. Those who saw his *Crack* last winter, need not be told to go on Monday; and those who did not, will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of witnessing his precocious talent.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
MR. COWELL

Begs most respectfully to inform his friends his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28th, being the last night of his engagement: on which occasion HIS SON Jem, in the kindest manner, volunteered his "POWERFUL AID."

MRS. COWELL will appear for this night only, when will be presented

THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Dromio of Syracuse, - - - - - - - - OLD COWELL.
Dromio of Ephesus, - - - - - - - - YOUNG COWELL.

In the course of the evening, the COAL BLACK ROSE, in character, as sung by him three times nightly, at New York; and THE POACHERS or, KOW TIKEN, in imitation of MR. ANDREWS.

A favorite Interlude, in which Mr. Jefferson, Mr. W. Chapman, Mr. J. Jefferson, and Mrs. B. Chapman will appear.

To conclude with a new farce, called

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

Chip, - - - - - - - - - - - - YOUNG COWELL.
Emma, - - - - - - - - - - - - MRS. COWELL.

Tickets and places to be had at the Box Office, and at Mr. Cowell's residence, No. 145 North Tenth street.

A CARD.

MR. BELLISSENT respectfully takes this method of returning her thanks to the ladies who have encouraged her heretofore, and begs leave to inform them, that she will continue to wash and mend lace of every description; set pieces of any size to veils or dresses which have been torn or burnt, in a neat and substantial manner. She also washes white satin dresses, silk stockings, Canton crape shawls, and at the request of several ladies she has been induced to undertake the washing of worked muslin, and lace trimmings, such as pelerines, capes, caps, collars, dresses, &c. by the dozen or single piece at the most reduced prices. Feeling the pressure of these hard times, she humbly solicits, as a stranger and unprotected female, the patronage of the benevolent ladies of this city, and pledges herself that no exertion on her part shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

Her residence is at Mrs. M'Farland's, No. 101 Spruce street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

sept. 26—10*

DAWSON'S BREWERY,
Corner of Tenth and Filbert Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public he has commenced BREWING for the season, and has on hand a supply of Strong, Middle and Table BEER. M. L. DAWSON.

N. B.—Any of his customers who may find it inconvenient to send to the Brewery, will please direct their orders through the Post Office. sept. 26—4*

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Kingsessing, on Monday, the 14th ult. an indented apprentice to the Basket making business, named GEO. WINKLER; about eleven years old, light complexion. Had on when he went away, a wool hat, domestic waistcoat and pantaloons. Whoever will return said boy shall receive the above reward but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring said boy at their peril.

sept. 26—2t GEORGE FUHR.

LEATHER STORE,
No. 15 DOCK STREET,
A few doors above the Drawbridge.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of finished LEATHER, suitable for Coach Makers, Saddlers, Shoemakers, &c. all of which they will dispose of on liberal terms.

WILLIAMS & HUTCHINSON.

N. B.—Also, always on hand, a supply of Basil Leather, suitable for machinery, &c.

sept. 26—3m*

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Lectures in this institution will commence on the first Monday in November, continuing till March, and will be delivered on the ensuing season by the following Professors, viz: By

GEORGE M'CLELLAN, M. D. on *Surgery and Anatomy*, assisted by SAMUEL M'CLELLAN, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Surgery.

JOHN EBERLE, M. D. on the *Theory and Practice of Physic.*

WILLIAM P. C. BARTON, M. D. on *Materia Medica and Medical Botany.*

JACOB GREEN, M. D. on *Chemistry.*

BENJAMIN R. RHEES, M. D. on the *Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.*

JOHN EBERLE, M. D. on *Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.*

The fees payable for the whole course of lectures at the ensuing session amount to *ninety five dollars.*

Persons who wish to be matriculated in this Medical School, will apply to Dr. WM. P. C. BARTON, 212 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, who is Dean of the Medical Faculty.

By order of the Additional Trustees of Jefferson College. EZRA STILES ELY, Sec'y.

sept. 18—tawIN

ALMANACK.

1829 SEPT.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
26 SATURDAY,...	6 4	5 46	1 12	● 7 2
27 SUNDAY,.....	6 5	5 44	2 19	● 7 2
28 MONDAY,.....	6 7	5 43	2 51	● 7 2
29 TUESDAY,.....	6 8	5 42	3 22	● 7 2
30 WEDNESDAY,	6 10	5 40	3 55	● 7 2
1 THURSDAY,...	6 11	5 39	4 30	● 7 2
2 FRIDAY,.....	6 12	5 38	5 15	● 7 2

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 24th inst. by the Rev. Manning Force, AARON F. KILLE, merchant of this city, to MARY, daughter of the late John Watkinson, Esq. of New Jersey.

On Tuesday, 22d inst. by S. W. Richards, Mayor, Mr. JESSE DAVIS, Merchant, to Miss SUSAN BOILEAU, all of this Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday, by Rev. Dr. E. S. Ely, the Rev. WILLIAM R. M'ELVAINE, of East Liberty, to Miss SOPHIA S. L. DeFFIELD, youngest daughter of William B. DuBois, M. D. of the former place.

On Wednesday, the 24th Sept. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. WILLIAM HEWES to Miss ALISAN CULLISON, both of Delaware county.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. STEPHEN FOUGET, to Miss MARY ANN WILKINSON, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Sanford, SAMUEL HARVEY, Jr. shoemaker, to Miss JULIA, daughter of the late George Goddard, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 16th inst. by Wm. C. Mead, D. D., T. K. GREENBANK, Esq. Editor, to Miss ADELINE LAVINIA, eldest daughter of Capt. D. Manlove, all of this city.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. HENRY SLOAN, of Savannah, Georgia, to CAROLINE, second daughter of Wm. Worrall, of this city.

At Sedan, France, July 19th, Mr. THOS. BULME, Jun. of Philadelphia to Mdlle. MARIE LAURE PAYON, only daughter of J. W. Payon, Esquire, of Sedan.

DIED.

On Wednesday, in the 30th year of her age, MARY THOMAS, daughter of the late Elisha Thomas, of Moreland township, Philadelphia county.

On Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. CHRISTIANA M. STULL, in the 31st year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. JOHN H. CANDOR, merchant, of Harrisburg.

On Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. CHRISTIANA WHILL, in the 31st year of her age.

On Saturday, the 18th inst. in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET FLEMING, wife of Joseph Fleming, and daughter of Charles Johnson, of this city.

On Saturday evening last, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. MICHAEL FRICK, in the 60th year of his age, brass founder, of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening, 21st inst. of a lingering illness, ELLEN, wife of David H. White, merchant of this city, and daughter of Edward Davies, of Lancaster county, Penn.

At Natchez, Mississippi, on the 24th ult. ABRAHAM G. CLAYPOOLE, Esq. Attorney at Law, a native of this city. He died as he had lived, universally beloved and respected.

At Havana, Cuba, on the 24th of August, Mr. ODEL CHATTERTON, formerly a resident of New York, in the 26th year of his age.

In London, Sir HENRY CHAMBERLAND, who had been appointed Consul at Lisbon, to which place he would have proceeded some time since but for his illness. The cause of his death was a mortification which ensued after an operation upon a corn which had been cut too deeply; the toe was amputated, but too late to save the unfortunate gentleman's life.

At Dublin, JAMES POWER, Esq. Editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

In East Bradford, Chester county, at the house of Ezra Coye, ELIZABETH KERSEY, aged 65 years, consort of Jesse Kersey.

At Washington, on Thursday morning, EDWARD JONES, Esq late Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, aged 74 years and 9 months.

On Friday morning, the 18th inst. BENJAMIN NEWPORT, Esq. aged about 58 years, leaving an affectionate wife and 6 children to mourn an irreparable loss. He was a kind husband, indulgent parent, obliging neighbour, sincere friend, and an honest man.—His death is sincerely deplored by all who knew him, but with those most intimate, there is a chasm which can never again be filled. J. G. Jr.

Death forgets none in his relentless march;
The great, the good, the humble, feel alike
His ruthless power,—and the short sum of life
Still checks our freest and most ardent hopes.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the morning of the 15th instant, of a pulmonary consumption, ANN, eldest daughter of Gibbons Hunt, of Darby, aged 23 years. In the death of this amiable and interesting young female, the solemn language presents itself to our minds, "be ye also ready." She was indeed fit to die; her soul was purified for the mansions of bliss, and that Power that sustained her through sickness proved her support in the hour of death, and enabled her with perfect resignation to relinquish the tender ties that bound her to the earth, for the society of saints and angels;—and though her fair form is consigned to the silent tomb, the immortal part has doubtless ascended to the realms of peace, to join the innumerable company that surround the throne of the Most High. Happy spirit! mayest thou be first at the gates of Paradise to welcome those that are following thee!—

"Fair reader!
Imitate her virtues!
than may'st thou, like her, be happy;
like her experience
that the purity of virtue is indeed lovely;
and finally depart hence,
In peace with God and man."

THE AMERICAN
STENOGRAPHIC ACADEMY,
BY M. T. C. GOULD,
No. 6 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

MR. GOULD'S next course of lessons will commence on Monday, the 5th of October. Gentlemen who wish to acquire the art of recording language as fast as delivered by public speakers, and particularly those who may attend public lectures during the approaching winter, will find this a very favourable opportunity. For terms, &c. call as above, or see the last page of Gould's short hand, 7th edition, at the Bookstores. sept. 26—3t

DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

REMOVED from No. 38 North Eighth street, to No. 7 South Seventh street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

S. WILLIAMSONS' inform their friends,
That they their business still intend
To carry on, as heretofore.
Altho' they have removed their store.

They there intend to colour still,
And try to suit you to your will;
With Lilacs, Greens, and various hues,
And other colours if you choose.

Here Ladies' Dresses will be dyed,
And Gentlemen's Apparel beside;
And every order, it is true,
Shall promptly be attended to.

aug. 1—eo6m

DR. A. G. HULL'S
PATENT HINGE TRUSS,
For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to *all* the means auxiliary to the Instrument by which cures are promoted, or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, render it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is an generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he first applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and its accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of construction, the limited motion chiefly graduated by experiment, to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, to overcome the disease. The operation and effect of this Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which, being convex, tended to enlarge the rupture opening." A. G. HULL,

No. 28 North Eighth street.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1829.—eo6ly

MISS WITHY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 95 PINE STREET.

YOUNG ladies are boarded and instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and Astronomy, with the use of Maps and Globes, History, Mythology, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Metaphysics, Plain Sewing, Cotton Work, Lace Work, Card Racks, Fire Screens, &c. at $160 per annum.

The different branches of Drawing and Painting, French, Spanish or Latin, Harp, Guitar, Piano, Filagree, Artificial Flowers, Velvet Painting, Dancing, and other Ornamental Branches, are taught by the most approved teachers.

Terms for day scholars made known by inquiring at the Institution. sept. 26—3t*

John Stevenson's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to audit the accounts of Robert Hunter, administrator of the Estate of John Stevenson, deceased, and award distribution of the assets in the hands of the said administrator, will meet for the said purpose, at the office of Thomas Earl, Esq. No. 80 Philadelphia Arcade, on Monday, the fifth day of October, 1829, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

sept. 26—3t* JOHN DUFFIELD, Auditor.

DANCING SCHOOL.

M. BONNAFFON most respectfully informs his friends and patrons, and others desirous of patronising him, that his School will open on Monday, the 5th of October next. Days and hours of tuition Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 to 12, A. M. for young ladies, from 3 to 5, P. M. for the same, from 5 till 7 for young gentlemen, and from 7 till 9 for gentlemen; in addition to the regular lessons, the Spanish dance, as introduced last season in A. B's Ropes by the City Dancing Assembly, will be taught—the rooms are undergoing splendid decorations. The cotillion parties will commence on the second Friday, the 13th of November next.

As it has been customary at all cotillion parties in this city for the grown scholars and subscribers to improve in various ways upon the juniors, arrangements will be made by A. B. to appropriate one end of the room expressly for them, and where he will devote his attention to them. The above arrangement cannot fail of pleasing both parties. For terms to the School and Cotillion parties, A. B. will be guided by the principal teachers, inasmuch as they have in a clandestine manner charged less than A. B. for School, and for what end he leaves it to his friends to judge. No extra charge will be made to Scholars for the Cotillion Parties during the season. No tickets will be sold for the evening, and no public ball will be given by A. B. except the 22d of February, and that by subscription.

sept. 26—tf

VELVET PAINTING
TAUGHT IN FOUR LESSONS.

MISS LIGGETT is desirous of having a class of ladies, either quarterly, or by the season, for painting. Those who wish to learn will please call at No. 220 Spruce, above Sixth street.

Also, Music taught on the most reasonable terms.

sept. 26—3t*

Jefferson Medical College.

THE following information is given for the benefit of those whom it may concern. Candidates for graduation in this institution must have attended two full courses of lectures, one of which, *at least*, must have been in this College, and the other in some other respectable Medical School of the United States, in which the same branches constitute the full course of lectures, as in the Jefferson College, or the generality of other schools. The other requisites for this honour are such as are usual. But it is *especially* enjoined upon candidate Students, to bring with them to be deposited in the archives of the College, a certificate of their term of pupilage, under the hand of their preceptors, or in the event of the death of these, under hand of a respectable attestator to the fact in question. Also, sufficient credentials of their attendance on a full course of lectures in some respectable institution, in case they design to become candidates, after one course, in this College.

A commencement for conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the candidates, will be held in Philadelphia; immediately after the examinations; but no candidate can receive that honour except in case of illness or some extraordinary cause, unless he be present at the commencement.

There are no lectures delivered during the hours engrossed by the Pennsylvania Hospital and Alms House; hence the Students of this College can avail themselves of the practice of these institutions, on the same terms as other Students in this city.

There is no charge for the matriculation ticket. The actual expenses incident to graduation do not exceed eighteen dollars.

A liberal Benefice-foundation in our College bestows annually a *gratuitous course of lectures on ten* worthy young gentlemen of fit education and respectability, a small sum being paid by them for incidental expenses.

Candidates for this favour, are required to transmit to the Dean, by private conveyance or *post paid* (without which they will not receive attention,) on or before the first day of October next, an application by letter, first, from the candidate himself, stating his previous education, &c. opportunities and age—2d, a sufficiently attested certificate from respectable disinterested persons, (*in a public capacity, if possible*) of his irreproachable moral character and conduct, his fitness by education for the profession of Medicine, and the indigent state of his circumstances and those of his parents.—These certificates and applications will be laid by the Dean before the committee of Trustees appointed for that purpose, who will select ten of the most worthy, according to the vouchers, for admission, and those to whose lot the gratuity falls, will be notified immediately of that fact, for which purpose the candidates will furnish an accurate address.

Any further information will be furnished by letter to any part of the United States, on application to the subscriber, *post paid and addressed as Dean*, without which they will not be received from the Post Office.

WILLIAM P. C. BARTON,
Dean of the Medical Faculty of Jefferson College,
No. 212 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

September 26, 1829.—tN1

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Second Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. sept. 26—3*

CHEAP GOODS.

C. K. SERVOSS, No. 60 North Second, four doors above Arch street, offers for sale cheap, wholesale and retail, in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, &c. suitable for country merchants, housekeepers, and others.

Also, a fresh supply of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, S

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE THREE SISTERS.

BY JAMES M. WARREN

Hear ye what yon flow'rets say?
'Sister roses, sister pearl,
'Let us love while yet we may,
'Ere our brief communion closes.

'Breathe that, Living, meet to-day,
'Clasp we now kindly pearl together,
'Ere the morn may pass away,
'Scattered by the varying weather;—

'Ere the morrow, cruel men
'May our band of union sever,
'Can it ever be join'd again!
'Sister roses, never, never.

'Gentle girls, the flow'rets say,
'From our lives this precept borrow:
'Love like sisters ought to day,
'For ye may be—foes to-morrow.'

ENIGMA.

I live, am felt, and known to move,
The same both night and day;
O'er man, and birds that soar above,
And beasts, I have full sway;
On every land, on every sea
Although not seen, I'm known to be;
And when I'm stop'd is my career,
To mankind then I may appear.

MAJ. GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE.

Redeeming our promise, we this week make copious quotations from the memoir of General Wayne, publishing in the PHILADELPHIA LITERARY CASKET:—

A remarkable intelligent lady, who recollects General Wayne before the Revolutionary War, when serving in a civil capacity as an officer of the county, gave this sketch of him:—"I was then a little girl of nine or ten years old, but I remember him well, as he appeared at my father's, with several other persons, on business of the county. His form and figure were noble—his manners graceful, and I remember as he used to ascend the stairs where the commissioners sat, there was a lightness of step and a dignity in his air, very imposing, which I shall never forget. At table Mr. Wayne carved the turkey: I can see him as it were now, carefully tucking in the ruffles that were over his hands, for he dressed in the most elegant fashion of the olden times, and when he applied the carving knife, the bird seemed to fall apart without effort.

"He was a man severe in application while business was transacting; but that over, he was full of humor, and sang his song with the merriest of the company."—*Village Record.*

As the sun in all his splendor was peeping over the eastern hills, a newly married man exclaimed, "the glory of the world is rising!" His wife, who happened to be getting up at that moment, taking the compliment to herself, simpered out, "What would you say, my dear, if I had my new silk gown on!"

A young lady recommends to the clerks the formation of a Society to be called the Anti-getting-out-of-patience-with-the-pretty-young-ladies—who-return-their-calls-in-the-morning-and-look-over-the-goods-while-they-chat-and-sometimes-buy-what-they-dont-want-Society.

HUNGARIAN GARDENER'S SONG.—"Oh, that I had a large garden, well-stocked with fruit; a farm well stocked with cattle; and a young and beautiful wife!"

A Yankee not long since received $5 of the collector of his Majesty's customs at York, U. C. for having shown him where five barrels of contraband whiskey lay. He called him up in the night. The collector seized the barrels, and after paying for carrying them to the public store, found that they contained pure water.

In former days there was a professor in one of our New England colleges who was remarkable for moderation in all that he said or did. One of the quizzical students, in order to caricature this characteristic, so far as words can caricature, told the following story:—The professor walked one day very deliberately from his house to the president's, a distance of some thirty rods. He there knocked, as was customary, at the president's study door, was bidden to come in; went in, shutting the door after him. The usual salutations passed alternately between the president and professor, such as "how do you do, sir, how does your family, sir!" with the usual replies, "pretty well, I thank you; much as usual, I thank you," &c. Then, says the president, "please to take a chair, Mr. Professor." "I thank you, sir, I cannot conveniently stay to be seated; I called to inform you that my house is on fire, and it is expected you will let me have the key which opens the door which leads to the water engine for extinguishing the fire."

One of the most conspicuous and remarkable men of the present day, is Mahmoud, the reigning Sultan of Turkey. He is described by an American gentleman—who was two years since in his highness' dominion, and had a fair opportunity to observe his person, as being about fifty years of age; a little above the middle size, in stature, square shouldered, heavy and powerful, but not corpulent. His face was pale and deeply wrinkled; his eyes sunken, and the whole expression of his countenance care-worn and thoughtful.—*Conn. Courant.*

The late Dr. Nisbet, celebrated for his profound erudition and ready wit, being asked how he would define modern philosophy or infidelity, replied, "it consists in believing every thing but the truth, and that in exact proportion to the worst of evidence; or, to use the language of the poet, in making windows to shut out the light, and passages to lead to nothing."

Pertness and ignorance may ask a question in three lines, which will cost learning and ingenuity thirty pages to answer. When this is done, the same question shall be triumphantly asked again the next year, as if nothing had ever been written on the subject. And as people in general, for one reason or other, like short objections better than short answers in the mode of disputation, the odds must ever be against us; and we must ever be content with those of our friends who have honesty and erudition, candor and patience, to study both sides of the question.—*Bishop Horne.*

UNEETING OF A YANKEE TRICK.—A pleasant story was told us last evening, by a friend who has just returned from a summer excursion in Yankee land, illustrative of the mode in which they sometimes, "do the thing that's right" in Connecticut. Farmer Dobbins, who was going to Applebury the other day, in Fonfield county, with a load of hay, came up with three honest neighbors, having iron crows upon their shoulders, with which they had been at work in planting post and rail fence. They asked him for a ride; and Farmer Dobbins, ever willing to turn an honest penny, told them they might climb on, if they would *just lay* down and *kinder* themselves up. No sooner said than done. The three worthies mounted the load, and lay down under a loose covering of hay, "as snug as a bug in a rug." "Gee up, there, Buck and Golding," said Farmer Dobbins to his oxen, and on they went for a mile or two, until they came to the hay scales in Applebury, round the corner of the blacksmith's shop, just beyond the old whipping post, north of the meeting house. Buck and Golding drew the load safely upon the scales, where the hay, the men, and the crow-bars, all were weighed, to the no small satisfaction of the owner. Good farmer Dobbins, upright soul, now considered himself well paid for "riding" his neighbors, and, by selling their weight for hay, proving that "all flesh is grass." But the best devised plans will sometimes miscarry, as Farmer Dobbins soon found to his deep chagrin. At the moment he was leaving the hay-scales, a dog rushed upon Golding; the team in starting gee'd suddenly off; crash went one of the uprights of the scales; and over went the precious load of hay. "Plague on't," said honest Farmer Dobbins, who would not, for the world, have sworn a more bitter oath. But at this moment, a faint groan from what was now the bottom of the load, caused the weigh-master to prick up his ears; another and another followed; there was a rustling in the hay; and presently out crept the three worthy troglodytes, the *claret* trickling from the smaller of one; another lamed in the *pins*; and the third with the loss of part of his ivory, and a broken wrist. So much for "doing the thing that's right."—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Furious driving is noticed, in an ENGLISH paper, as one of our AMERICAN habits. The propensity has been, no doubt, restrained in ENGLAND, by the severity of Courts and Juries upon those who indulge it at the expense of others. CORBETT says:—"In going upon the road, in the United States, it is looked upon as a sort of slur on one, if another pass him, going in the same direction; and this folly prevails to as great a degree as amongst our brank-nack coachmen; and you will see an old Quaker, whom to look at, as he sits perched in his wagon, you would think had been cut out of stone a couple of hundred years ago, or hewed out of a log of wood, with the axe of some of the first settlers—if he hear a rattle behind him, you will see him gently turn his head; if he be passing a tavern at the time he pays little attention, and refrains from laying the whip upon the "creatures," seeing that he is morally certain that the rattler will stop to take "a grog" at the tavern; but if no such invitation present itself, and especially if there be a tavern two or three miles a-head, he begins immediately to make provision against the consequences of the impatience of his rival, who, he is aware, will push him hard, and on they go as fast as they can scamper, the successful driver talking of the "glorious achievement" for a week."

ANECDOTE OF ORATOR HENELY.—Henely was drinking in the Grecian Coffee-house, in company with a friend, when he was heard to say, "Pray what has become of our old acquaintance Dick Smith?"—*Friend:* "I really don't know: the last time I heard of him he was at Ceylon or some other of our West India settlements."—*Henely:* "Ceylon, Sir! you have made two mistakes. Ceylon is not one of our settlements, and is in the East Indies, not in the West."—*Friend:* "That I deny."—*Henely:* "Too more shame for you: every boy eight years old knows the truth of what I say."—*Friend:* "Well, well; be that as you will. Thank God, I know very little of these things."—*Henely:* "What, you thank God for your ignorance, do you!"—*Friend:* "I do, Sir: what then!"—*Henely:* "You have much to be thankful for."—*Lives of the British Painters.*

REVERSES OF FORTUNE.—*Signior Anthony Antonio*, a doctor of civil and ecclesiastical law of Rome, was lately brought before the Lord Mayor of London—upon examination, he stated that his present business was selling "*Cheese and Backy.*" Upon his Lordships expressing his astonishment, the Italian replied, "*I tell you, better sell Cheese and Backy den eat no wittels.*"

During the tour of NAPOLEON and MARIA LOUISA in Holland, in 1810, the burgomaster of one of the towns which they visited caused the following inscription to be placed on the triumphal arch through which their Imperial Majesties were to pass:—

"Il n'a pas fait une Sottise,
"En epousant Marie-Louise."

NAPOLEON no sooner read the inscription than he inquired for the burgomaster, and addressing him thus—"So, M. le Maire, they cultivate the French muses in Holland?"—"Sire, I write a few verses." "Ah! you are the author, then. Here, do you take snuff?" (presenting a snuff-box surrounded with diamonds)—"take this, and

"Quand vous y prendrez une prise,
"Rappelez vous de Marie-Louise."

There never was any party, faction, sect, or cabal, whatsoever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent: for a bee is not a more busy animal than a blockhead. However, such instruments are necessary to politicians; and, perhaps, it may be with states as with clocks, which must have some lead weight hanging at them, to give motion to the finer and more useful parts.—*Pope.*

CIVILITY AND COURTEOUS.—The following epitaph is engraved on a tombstone in a church yard in Ireland:—

"Here lies Pat Steel,
That's very true:
Who was he?—What was he?
What's that to you?"

The use of plumbago to the works of clocks and watches, is likely to supersede that of oil. The plumbago is prepared by repeatedly grinding and washing it over, by which means the gritty particles that occur, even in the best black lead, are removed, and which, if allowed to remain, would neutralize every advantage the pure plumbago is found to give. This done, the prepared substance is applied with a camel-hair pencil either in the state of powder or mixed up with a drop or two of pure spirit of wine. It readily adheres to the surface of a steel pivot, as well as to the inside of the hole in which it runs, so that the rubbing surfaces are no longer one metal upon another, but plumbago upon plumbago. These surfaces, by their mutual action, speedily acquire a polish only inferior to that of the diamond, and then the retardation of the machine from friction is reduced almost to nothing, and ware and tear from this cause is totally prevented. An astronomical clock, made by Mr. Herbert, of which the pivots, and holes and teeth of the escape-wheel had been covered on their rubbing parts with fine plumbago fourteen years before, was not long ago taken to pieces by a committee of the Society of Arts and examined; the surfaces of the plumbago were found to lie for the most part unbroken and highly polished, and neither the pivots nor sockets appeared, on examination with high magnifiers, to have undergone the slightest degree of wear.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

CHINESE METHOD OF PROPAGATING FRUIT TREES.

Strip a ring of bark, about one inch in width, from a bearing branch, surround the place with a ball of fat earth or lute, bound fast to the branch with a piece of matting; suspend over this a vessel with water, having a small hole in the bottom just sufficient to let the water drop, in order to keep the earth constantly wet, the branch throws new roots into the earth, just about the place where the bark was taken off. The operation is performed in the spring, and the branch is sawn off, and put into the ground at the fall of the leaf. The next year it will bear fruit. If you sprinkle trees or plants with flower of sulphur, it will destroy all worms or insects which infest them, and is at the same time congenial to the trees.

REMEDY FOR POISONED SHEEP.—Put a table spoon-full of fine salt into the mouth of the poisoned sheep or lamb, and hold the jaws together till a sufficiency of it is swallowed; or, the salt may be dissolved in water and administered in the liquid form. The cure is immediate and sure. A farmer, who has tried this remedy for several years, has never lost a sheep or lamb since he first adopted it.—*Mass. Spy.*

JUST PUBLISHED,
CASKET FOR SEPTEMBER,

EMBELLISHED with an Engraving of the Flicker, and views of the Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, and Pennock's Mill, Hollowsburg, Pa.

CONTENTS.

The Flicker, or Golden Winged Woodpecker; Mateo Falcone, a tale of Corsica; Biography of Gen. Anthony Wayne, continued; Edinburg Castle; The Discarded Lover; Description of the Unitarian Church; Description of Pennock's Mill; The Spider caught in his own Web; Dora Creswell; First Time of Asking.

WIT AND SENTIMENT.

MUSIC—"Who'll be King but Charlie."

POETRY.—A Winter Evening; Invitation; The Soul; Lines on Reading Scott's Life of Napoleon; Florine Anticipations; Bygone Days; Sonnet, Napoleon; Lines; Stanzas; The Slanderer; Sonnet to the Sun; Enigmas.

Price $2 50 a year—single Nos. 25 cents. Published monthly, by SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
sept. 17—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

WANTED,

BY a studious Gentleman, the use of 1 or 2 shares in the CITY LIBRARY for 2 or 3 years.—Any one making an use of his share, may have of a customer, by leaving a note at the office of the Evening Post, directed to C. S. R. sept. 19—tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the Farm where he resides, situate in the Township of Willingborough, in the county of Burlington, on the Salem Road, four miles from Burlington, and one from Rancocus Creek, joining lands of Benjamin F. Ridgway and others, containing one hundred and ninety-three acres, between fifty and sixty of which is well covered with timber of the first quality, suitable for sawing or cord wood, consisting of white oak, black oak, and hickory, and within one mile of the landing, and convenient to Saw Mills; about forty acres of bottom meadow, the residue arable land, in a good state of cultivation, suitable for grain or grass, or both of all descriptions of which there has been a great deal raised for the Philadelphia Market—it is divided into small lots, with good cedar fences.

The improvements are a commodious brick dwelling, thirty-five by twenty-five, divided into three rooms on the first floor and four on the second, with cellar under the whole, and an out kitchen adjoining with piazza, a well of good water near the door, a good barn and hay house, corn house, smoke house, and a two story tenant house, and a variety of fruit trees of various descriptions, about nine hundred apple trees of the best selected fruits, in the prime of bearing, a peach orchard and pears, plumbs and cherry trees, a large garden, and about an acre and a half is in asparagus, in a flourishing state. For terms, which will be accommodating, inquire of Timothy Bidson, on the premises. sept. 19—4t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON the night of the 16th inst. from the pasture of the subscriber, near the Arsenal, Passyunk, A large 2 year old gray mare colt, no shoes on, both her hind legs white to her gambrils, white nose, and a scar over her left eye; her shoulders have been slightly chaffed with a collar, over which a few short hairs are appearing.

Whoever takes up said mare and delivers her to the subscriber will receive ten dollars reward.
sept. 19—3t* ISRAEL BEACOCK.

CASHMERE, MERINO,

SILK, Cloth and Crape Shawls, &c. Cleansed and Dressed, the fringe curled, and the colours warranted not to fade, by MRS. E. SINCLAIR,
No. 133 South Fourth street, 1st door above Pine.
sept. 19—3m

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Springfield, Delaware county, on the 10th instant, an indented apprentice to the Wheelwrighting business, by the name of PETER BODY, about eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; had on when he went away, striped domestic pantaloons, merino waistcoat, blue cassimere roundabout, and fur cap. Whosoever returns the said boy shall receive the above reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring the said boy at their peril.
sept. 19—2t JAMES MOORE.

MOYAMENSING BREWERY,

Shippen street, above Thirteenth.

JAMES MOORE respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has again commenced BREWING, and is ready to serve them with STRONG, MIDDLING and TABLE BEER, of good quality, and at moderate prices. sept. 19—3t

To Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers.

JAMES FIFE & SON, Reed Makers, having removed their Reed Work from No. 316 Market street, to No. 8 College Avenue, between Market and Chesnut, in Tenth street, take this opportunity of returning their thanks to their friends and the public, for past favors, and beg leave to inform them that they have always on hand, Muston Reeds of all kinds, at the following prices:—

Cane per 100, 12½; Steel Ends, in Cane Reeds, 20; Steel Reeds, in whole, for common Weaving, 15; and for powerlooms, 18 cents per 100; Steel or Cane Reeds, for Brood Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinet, Carpets, or any other kind of work made to order on the shortest notice, and lowest terms.

Also, a large stock of all kinds of Linen and Woollen Reeds, suitable for Country Merchants, Weavers and others, always kept on hand, the whole warranted of the best materials and workmanship.

N. B. Orders from the country, by post or otherwise, will be thankfully received, immediately attended to, and forwarded as directed. sept. 19—3t*

J. & S. OWEN,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former patrons, that the duties of the Didactic Seminary, No. 133 Lombard street, have recommenced. Young ladies receive instructions in Needlework, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, &c.

By due attention to the morals and habits of the pupils, from the experience in teaching for many years, it is confidently hoped that parents and guardians will receive entire satisfaction, and the pupils a lasting benefit from the acquisition of a useful and polite education.
sept 19—3t*

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN Organ of seven stops, suitable for a church of moderate size; it has been made about six months, and will be warranted to be of the best workmanship. The stops are as follows: Dulciana, stopped Diapason, open Diapason, Principal, Flute, twelfth and fifteenth, inclosed in a mahogany case, with gilt pipes in front. The Organ may be seen by applying at the Exhibition Room of the Masonic Hall. Terms made known at No. 25 North Third street.
sept. 12—tf

LOST CHILD.

LEFT the dwelling of his father, NICHOLAS HARE, living at the forks of the Germantown road, between Second and Third streets, on Sunday, the 21st, DAVID HARE, about 12 years of age, slender and small of his age, fair complexion and hair. Had on when he went away, a gray angola roundabout, black bombazet pantaloons, striped vest, white muslin shirt, black fur hat and coarse leather shoes. It is thought that he left home with an intention of going to Harrisburgh to see an uncle he has living there, but from some cause has not been able to get there. Any information respecting him transmitted to his distressed parents, at the above place, or to his uncle, DAVID HARE, Harrisburgh, will be gratefully received.

The country papers are requested to give the above a few insertions. sept. 19—3t

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron rods, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
april 26—1y No. 33 Broad street.

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*
aug. 30—tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED his CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING ESTABLISHMENT from No. 155 Chesnut street, to No. 11 NORTH SIXTH STREET, east side, above Market street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of PATENT LEVER, LEPINE & PLAIN WATCHES, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear and finger rings, Silver over Jointed Pencils, Ivory do. a new article.

Leads, for Ever Points.

Also, Artists' Pencils, of a superior quality.

☞ Just received, a small lot of Musical Boxes, for sale low.

Also, a few Breast Pins, trumpet pattern, a new and very fashionable article.

BENJAMIN W. CLARK,
sept. 5—2m No. 11 North Sixth street.

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,

No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in the city.

☞ Fine cute Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—1y

To Shoe Manufacturers.
PATENT SHOE CUTTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those engaged in the Shoe Manufacturing business, that he has invented an instrument with which he can cut out one HUNDRED PAIR OF LEATHER OR MOROCCO UPPERS IN ONE HOUR. He has used this cutter more than a year to great advantage in his own shop; has obtained a Patent Right for it; and, in order that others may be benefited thereby, as well as himself, now offers it to all who may be disposed to avail themselves of his improvement.

Rights, with all necessary instructions for preparing and using this Shoe Cutter, can be obtained at 10 dollars each, from the Patentee, in Burlington, N. J. or Mr. S. Ashmead & Co. No. 61 Walnut street, Philadelphia; at either of which places it may be seen in operation. GEORGE P. MITCHELL.
aug. 22—6t*

☞ In going along, before you pass,
Just stop a moment and look at our glass.

M'OORD & SHINER,

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT GLASS,
No. 11 South Fourth street, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers that they are now offering as splendid an assortment of Cut Glass, they flatter themselves, as can possibly be manufactured in any part of the world. Also, one hundred HALL AND ENTRY LAMPS, cut to various elegant new patterns, the like of which they will sell as low, if not lower, than can be purchased. Their workmanship they consider enough known to need no comment. Country merchants will do well to examine here before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The most liberal encouragement given to those who purchase to sell again. july 25—6m

TETTER OINTMENT.

THE article now offered to the public has been found, after numerous trials, one of the most efficacious remedies for this unpleasant disease, and most other eruptions of the skin. Being entirely a vegetable preparation, it may be used on children with perfect safety. Prepared only at F. KLETTE'S,
Wholesale and retail Drug Store, N. E. corner of Callowhill and Second streets.
july 11—tf

DR. CALDERBURGH'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE COMPOUND, for the growth and nourishment of the Hair on bald places. Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, and during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to the method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and use for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, when the headsof their children became scurfed, to get several plants, herbs and boil their juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were anointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reasons they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made long black hair.

The following communication will show its merits:—

Mr. Rushton—I promised I would inform you what effect the Indian Compound would have on my head. I have applied nearly all I had of you, and I am astonished at the effects. Not a hair combs out; the falling off is totally stopped. Two of my youngest children have had little crusts on their heads, owing to the scurf, I presume, obtruding the roots. Since the application of this Indian Cerate, their hair has become clear, and a fine growth of hair is coming out, which appears to grow very fast. I have no doubt of the good effects of this remedy in producing hair. You are at liberty to use this letter as you think proper. Yours, DAVID B. JOHNSON.
Brunswick, January 14, 1829.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM L. RUSHTON, sole agent for the proprietor, No. 81 *William street, New York*; in Philadelphia, by S. P. GRIFFITHS, south-west corner of Chesnut and Eighth sts., and ISAAC THOMPSON, corner of Second and Market streets. aug. 29—6m

JAMES WINTER

GIVES notice, that he continues cleansing and dressing Cashmeres, Camel's-hair, Waterloo, Canton crape, and Merino shawls, curls the fringe, and warrants the color not to fade, so that they appear as new.

J. W. takes the present opportunity to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has of late provided himself with new dressing instruments, by means of which the colors are greatly renewed, and a beautiful lasting glove is set on the goods, so that in the estimation of his customers they often appear better than new. For a sample of the same apply at his dwelling, at No. 37 Arch street, between Front and Second.

N. B. He likewise carries on the manufactory of round and square Hand-boxes. Orders for any size or pattern are promptly executed. A constant supply on hand, wholesale and retail; also, hand-box boards and paper for sale, cheap. A journie for sale—apply as above.
aug. 29—3t*

This is the Age of Improvements.

THE subscriber has prepared a Blacking for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c. and now offers it for sale under the name of JORDAN'S SUPERIOR NATIONAL PASTE BLACKING. When applied to the Boots, &c. it produces a beautiful jet black, with a fine gloss, without much trouble, warranted not to spoil or injure the leather.

He also manufactures a FINE BLACK VARNISH inferior to none in this or any other country.

Also, JORDAN'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, a preventative for Acidity of Stomach; they will give immediate relief to the distressing uneasiness attendant on Dyspepsia; these Powders sit light and easy on the stomach, and pleasant to the taste; they can be taken under any circumstance, and are suited to the sick chamber; invalids, whose delicate situation precludes the use of other remedies, can take these powders with safety; they will keep in any climate.

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS prepared as usual.

FEVER AND AGUE POWDERS, a safe and certain remedy for that unpleasant complaint.

The above articles are offered for sale on the most accommodating terms, by

RICHARD JORDAN, Druggist,
N. W. corner of Second and Christian streets, Southwark.
july 18—3m

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY
FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire:

RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*

Directors.

James Schott,	Levi Hollingsworth,
Henry C. Carey,	Thomas Hart,
Thomas L. Wharton,	Tobias Wagner,
Charles Roberts,	William Chalonor,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance in town and country, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally, or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.
sep. 1—tf

UNIVERSITY
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
New York, August 4, 1829.

THE twenty-third session of the College will commence on the first Monday of November next: after which the several courses of Instruction will be continued by the respective Professors, viz:—

JOHN AUGUSTINE SMITH, M. D. on Anatomy and Physiology, daily.

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D. Principles of Surgery and Clinical Practice of Surgery, daily.

JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D. Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine, daily.

EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, four times a week.

JOHN B. BECK, M. D. Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, five times a week.

JOHN TORREY, M. D. Chemistry and Botany, daily.

Demonstrations of Special and Surgical Anatomy will be given daily, without charge, by JOHN H. RAINSFORD, M. D.

Students will enjoy, as heretofore, every facility for practical Anatomy. The extensive Anatomical Museum and the Dissecting Room will be open every day. Obstetrical cases will be furnished to Students under the direction of the Professor of that branch.

The Students will have daily opportunities of witnessing the Medical and Surgical treatment and operations of the New York Hospital and Eye Infirmary—to the latter of which the Directors have granted gratuitous admission to the Students of this University during the session of the College. The Professors of the Theory and Practice of Physic will deliver Clinical Lectures gratuitously at the New York Hospital: attendance on two courses of any Professor entitles the Student to free admission afterwards.

In order to graduation, the candidates must have attained the age of twenty-one years—studied medicine three years—and attended two full courses of Lectures at some legally incorporated Medical College, the latter course at this University. He must also be provided with the requisite credentials of his age, term of study, and previous attendance on Lectures.

The fee for each course of Lectures is $15, excepting those of the Anatomical and Chemical Professors, each of which is $20.

The Matriculation fee is $5—Graduation fee $25.—Suitable board and lodging may be had in this city for $2 50 to $3 per week.

The Trustees renew the expression of their obligations to the Regents of the University and to the Legislature, for the continued care which they have manifested for the science of Medicine and for the Medical Institutions of this State.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN WATTS, Jr. M. D. President.
NICOLL H. DERING, M. D. Registrar.
aug 29—5t

BOWEL COMPLAINT,
AND CHOLERA MORBUS CURED.

A MEDICINE which cures with surprising quickness, and invariable certainty, the above diseases, is sold by WILLIAM BAKER, DRUGGIST, NO. 6 NORTH FIFTH STREET. Price 25 cents per bottle. A bottle will cure two or more persons.

As the Cholera Morbus, and Diarhœa, or Bowel Complaint, continue prevalent till the latter part of October, causing many deaths, particularly among infants, and the attacks are often very sudden, it would be well for every family to be provided with a bottle. Certificates of the efficacy of the medicine may be seen at the Drug store, No. 6 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
sept. 12—3t*

CALF SKINS,
And Upper Hides in Hair,

IN lots to suit purchasers, for sale by ANTHONY P. MORRIS, 22 Chesnut street.
N. B. All kinds of leather and bark received on commission, as usual. 9mo. 19—3t*

Apprentices for Vest Making Wanted.

TWO apprentices to learn the vest making business, wanted by an experienced vest maker.—Apply at No. 8 Ludley's court, Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets. sept. 12—3t*

TOOTH ACHE CURED.

THE advertiser offers for sale, a cure for the TOOTH ACHE.—It has only failed once in about thirty cases.

This cure is offered on the following terms:—If the pain returns within one month, the money will be cheerfully returned, or if preferred the tooth will be extracted gratis. And as a further inducement for every one to apply, the tooth when cured will, upon application, be plugged with silver gratis, or with gold at half price.

The artificial teeth the advertiser furnishes are very cheap, and are the nearest to human teeth than any yet discovered. The file never injured a single tooth. This is abundantly proved by the Boston mineral on the Teeth, by Benj. James, M. M. S. S.

ff. WILLIAMS, Dentist,
No. 122 North Fourth street, above Race street.
sept. 12—3m

Merinos and Merino Circassians.

JUST received one case 6-4 Paris merino cloths, superior fabric and fashionable colours, one do. soft dressed merino circassians, rich black Italian lutestrings, plain gros de Naples, gros des Indes, gros de Berlin, satins, lustarines, florences, crape de Lyons, palmeriones, Parisian crape, scarlet French chintz, fine 6-4 French bombazeens, rich black bobbin'd veils, black and white blond gauze do. black crape do. with deep borders, bobbinet laces and quillings, all widths, lace caps, capes, pelerines, and ruffles, cashmere and thibet shawls, of all sizes, with palms, also an extensive assortment of merino scarfs and shawls, of first quality, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

C. FAUSSET,
sept. 12—6t* No. 10 South Second street.

A PARTNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, a citizen of Louisiana, wishes to engage a partner, either in the city of Philadelphia or New York, in the culture of Sugar.—Not a very large capital will be required on his part, No agricultural interest in the United States will yield the same profit upon the capital employed, there being always a large, positive and certain per cent. upon the same. Reference to the office of the S. E. Post.
sept. 5—tf

FREE SUGAR.

JUST received, direct from the Manufacturer, 12 hhds. free Porto Rico Sugar, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Also,
40 bags E. I. Sugar.
5 hhds. Molasses.
100 lumps Sugar, refined from the Maple.
150 lbs. free Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.
20,000 free Segars,
With a general assortment of Groceries of this description, for sale, wholesale and retail, at
C. PEIRCE'S Free Grocery Store, S.E. corner of Third and Noble streets.
aug. 8—tf

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ENNION WILLIAMS.

I GRATEFULLY acknowledge the generous favor conferred on me by my friends, who gave such a very large number of votes for me at the last General Election, which, added to the solicitation of a considerable number of them, has encouraged me to become a candidate for the office of County Commissioner; and, if success should attend their exertions, I will use my best endeavours in merit their preference, and will gratefully acknowledge the favour conferred on their friend, ENNION WILLIAMS.
6mo. 19—tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

No. 121 North Second, a few doors below Race street, lower side.

WE take the liberty thus to inform our friends and customers generally, that having fitted up an improved perpetual OVEN, we are enabled to bake cakes, &c. any hour during the day and evening, and that we keep a small quantity of warm cakes, or pastry of one kind or another, on hand at all times; and are willing also to inform those persons who have a preference for using such articles as are produced FREE FROM SLAVERY, that the materials of which our cakes are composed, are carefully selected, so far as is practicable, from articles of this description.

Also, Mineral Waters, with Syrups, prepared from free materials.

Our best endeavours will be used to furnish every article in our line, of the first quality, and all orders carefully attended to. 7mo. 25—3m*

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse.

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

THOMAS WHITE.

NO. 209 Chesnut street, Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia that he has opened a store at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of the different articles in his line, viz:—French Paper Hangings, fire board patterns, silk, worsted and cotton fringes, Ornaments for curtains, feather beds, horse hair and moss mattresses, all of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Window and bed curtains made and put up in the latest fashion.

Cabins of ships and steam boats neatly and expeditiously furnished. sept. 5—3m

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 250 Market, opposite Decatur Street.

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.
sept. 12—tf

CHEAP HARDWARE.

EDWARD A. SMITH, No. 203 Callowhill, below Sixth street, has just opened a complete assortment of Hardware, consisting of locks, latches, bolts, hinges, screws, cut and wrought nails, brads, tacks, springs, saws, hatchets, files and rasps, plane irons, chisels and gouges, Turkey and Hindostan oil stone, bed screws, commode knobs, straw knives, Dale Cox, waggon boxes, shovels and spades, pen, pocket, and two blade knives, razors, scissors, butchers' and shoe knives, knives and forks, carvers, tea and table spoons, patent metal hollow ware, brass kettles, iron pots, ovens, spiders, coffee mills, and iron gridirons, brass and iron candlesticks, snuffers, andirons, shovels and tongs, &c. &c.

E. A. S. intends keeping a constant supply of the above, and all articles in his line, and as he receives his goods direct from England, he is enabled to dispose of them, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Builders, carpenters and others are invited to call and judge for themselves sept. 12—3m

LAWRENCEVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS Seminary will open for the winter term, on the FIRST TUESDAY of October next.

During the past session, the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Elements of the English course, have been successfully taught agreeably to the proposed plan. To meet the views of many parents on the subject of English education, a distinct department has been established, to be conducted exclusively in English, and an additional teacher for this special purpose is engaged. The experiment in the use of Gymnastic exercises, clearly illustrates their happy efficacy, in giving agreeable and invigorating excitement, both to the minds and bodies of the pupils.

More than $4000 have been expended the past season, to put this establishment in complete order, for the contemplated purpose. The price is $200 per annum, for all necessary expenses, excepting books and clothing.—Most particular attention will be bestowed upon the pupils, in regard to their general education, health, clothes, religious instruction, moral habits, and general comfort.

ISAAC W. BROWN.

REFERENCES.—Hon. John Sergeant, Philadelphia; Hon. Gilbert Robertson, do; Rev. Dr. F. S. Ely, do; Dr. Jno. K. Mitchel, do; Alexander Henry, Esq. do; Jno. S. Henry, Esq. do; Jno. A. Brown, Esq. do; Samuel Smith, Esq. do, Rev. John Breckinridge, Baltimore, Rev. Thomas B. Balch, Snowhill; Rev. Dr. S. B. Balch, Georgetown District; David Eneeah, Esq. do; Richard S. Cox, Esq. Washington District; James Latimer, Esq. Wilmington, Delaware; Dr. William A. M'Dowell, Charleston, South Carolina. sept. 12—6t

THOMAS EARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE, NO. 60 P